The Huntingdon Journal.

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The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office on the Corner of Fifth and Washington streets.

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Wednesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, under the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at $2.00 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2.50 if not paid for in six months from date of subscription, and $3 if not paid within the year.

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No paper, however, will be sent out of the State unless absolutely paid for in advance.

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JOB PRINTING of every kind, in Plain and Fancy Colors, done with neatness and dispatch.—Hand-bills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice, and every thing in the Printing line will be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.

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A. P. W. JOHNSTON, Surveyor and Civil Engineer, Huntingdon, Pa.
OFFICE: No. 113 Third Street. aug21,1872.

B. F. GEHRETT, M. D., *ECLECTIC PHYCICIAN AND SURGEON*, having returned from Clearfield county and permanently located in Shirleysburg, offers his professional services to the people of that place and surrounding country. apr.3-1872.

DR. H. W. BUCHANAN,
DENTIST,
No. 228 Hill Street, HUNTINGDON, PA.
July 3, '72.

DR. F. O. ALLEMAN can be consulted at his office, at all hours, Mapleton, Pa. [march6,72.

D. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3d street. Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,71.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. Office, No. 523 Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

E. J. GREENE, Dentist. Office removed to Leister's new building, Hill street Huntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

G. L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, Hill St., Huntingdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

H. GLAZIER, Notary Public, corner of Washington and Smith streets, Huntingdon, Pa. [jan.12'71.

H. C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap.19,'71.

J. FRANKLIN SCHOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Prompt attention given to all legal business. Office 229 Hill street, corner of Court House Square. [dec.4,'72

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, hree doors west of Smith. [jan.4,'71.

J. CHALMERS JACKSON, Attorney at Law. Office with Wm. Dorris, Esq., No. 403, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.
All legal business promptly attended to. [jan15

J. R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the several Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular attention given to the settlement of estates of decedents.
Office in he JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., Soldiers' claims against the Government for back pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness.
Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

L. S. GEISSINGER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office with Brown & Bailey. [Feb.5-1y

K. ALLEN LOVELL. J. HALL MUSSER.

LOVELL & MUSSER,
Attorneys-at-Law,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Special attention given to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settlement of ESTATES, &c.; and all other legal business prosecuted with fidelity and dispatch. [nov6,'72

P. M. & M. S. LYTLE, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend to all kinds of legal business entrusted to their care.
Office on Fourth Street, second floor of Union Bank Building. [jan.4,'71.

R. A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 321 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [may31,'71.

JOHN SCOTT. S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY

SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Pensions, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government will be promptly prosecuted.
Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to collections, and all other legal business attended to with care and promptness. Office, No. 239, Hill street. [ap19,'71.

Hotels.

MORRISON HOUSE,
OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. H. CLOVER, Prop.
April 5, 1871-1y.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
S. S. Bowdon, Prop'r.
Corner of Pitt & Juliana Sts., Bedford, Pa. may1.

Miscellaneous.

O YES! O YES! O YES!
The subscriber holds himself in readiness to cry Sales and Auctions at the shortest notice. Having considerable experience in the business he feels assured that he can give satisfaction. Terms reasonable. Address G. J. HENRY, March5-6mos. Saxton, Bedford county, Pa.

H. ROBLEY, Merchant Tailor, in Leister's Building (second floor,) Huntingdon, Pa., respectfully solicits a share of public patronage from town and country. [oct16,72.

R. A. BECK, Fashionable Barber and Hairdresser, Hill street, opposite the Franklin House. All kinds of Tonics and Pomades kept on handand for sale. [ap19,'71-6m

SHIRLEYSBURG ELECTRO-MEDICAL, Hydropathic and Orthopedic Institute, for the treatment of all Chronic Diseases and Deformities.
Send for Circulars. Address
Drs. BAIRD & GEHRETT,
nov-27,'72tf] Shirleysburg, Pa.

Printing.

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED

EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING

BY

J. R. DURBORROW & J. A. NASH.

Office corner of Washington and Bath Sts.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

CIRCULATION 1700.

HOME AND FOREIGN ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED ON REASONABLE TERMS.

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

$2.00 per annum in advance. $2 50 within six months. $3.00 if not paid within the year.

JOB PRINTING:

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK DONE

WITH

NEATNESS AND DISPATCH,

AND IN THE

LATEST AND MOST IMPROVED STYLE,

SUCH AS

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CONCERT TICKETS,
ORDER BOOKS,
SEGAR LABELS,
RECEIPTS,
LEGAL BLANKS,
PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.,

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing superior to any other establishment in the county. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed,

J. R. DURBORROW & CO

The Muses' Bower.

The Editor.

The Editor who wills to please,
Must humbly crawl upon his knees,
And kiss the hand that beats him:
Or if he dare to 'tempt to walk,
Must toe the mark that others chalk,
And cringe to all that meet him.

Says one, your subjects are too grave—
Too much morality you have—
Too much about religion;
Give me some witch or wizard tales,
With slip-shod ghosts, with fins and scales,
Or feathers like a pigeon.

I love to read, another cries,
Those monstrous fashionable lies—
In other words, those novels,
Composed of kings and queens and lords,
Of border wars and Gothic hordes,
That used to live in hovels.

No—no, cries one, we've had enough
Of such confounded love-sick stuff
To graze the fair creation;
Give us some recent foreign news,
Of Russians, Turks, the Greeks and Jews,
Or any other nation.

The men of drilled scholastic lore,
Would like to see a little more
In scraps of Greek or Latin;
The merchants rather have the price
Of southern indigo and rice,
Or India silk and satin.

Another cries, I want more fun,
A witty anecdote or pun,
A rebus or a riddle;
Some long for missionary news,
And some worldy carnal views,
Would rather hear a fiddle.

The critic, too, of classic skill,
Must dip in gall his gander quill,
A scrawl against the paper;
Of all the literary fools,
Bred in our colleges and schools,
He cuts the silliest caper.

Another cries, I want to see
A jumbled up variety—
Variety in all things,
A miscellaneous hodge-podge print,
Composed, I only give the hint,
Of multifarious small things.

I want some marriage news, says Miss,
It constitutes my highest bliss,
To hear of weddings plenty;
For in a time of general rain,
None suffer from a drought 'tis plain—
At least not one in twenty.

I want to hear of death says one—
Of people totally undone,
By losses, fire and fever;
I'd rather have the fall and rise,
Of raccoon skin and beaver.

Some signify a secret wish,
For now and then a savory dish
Of politics to suit them;
But here we rest at perfect ease,
For should they swear the moon was cheese,
We never would dispute them.

Or grave, or humorous, wild or tame,
Lofty or low, 'tis all the same,
Too haughty or too humble;
And every editorial wight
Has naught to do but what is right,
And let the grumblers grumble.

The Story-Teller.

SAVED.

"Miss Violet, will you give this letter to Mrs. Maltby?"

I had my hand full of drawing materials, but I received the letter and continued on my way to Mrs. Maltby's drawing room.

The drawings were little studies I had made while down at the seaside, where I had spent my vacation—made for Mrs. Maltby—to whom I had been companion for a year—and Mrs. Maltby had been interested in them, saying, "Touch them up a bit, Violet, and I will get a portfolio for them and keep them." I usually sat with her in her dressing-room through the mornings, and thither I now repaired to touch up the drawings, while she sat with her slippered feet on the fender, embroidering with purple and crimson wools.

I gave her the letter, and went to a low seat in the deep bay-window. I sharpened a pencil, and then happened to glance toward my companion.

Her face was ashy white. Her profile was turned toward me. In its irregularity and pallor it looked like a face cut in stone. But I had never seen it look so sharp and deathly.

The letter was clenched in her hand. I had brought her bad news.

I was shocked, but silent. I tried to remember what I knew of her family relations. She was a handsome, black-haired woman of fifty, who had been early widowed, and returned to her father's house.—Her parents were dead. Her mother had died in her infancy, and she had been the mistress of Redburn ever since. It was not long, however, since her father's decease. She had never a child. She had no brothers or sisters whom I had heard of. I could not surmise what had happened.

I saw her burn the letter, and then she rose and left the room.

Afterward I guessed whom that communication was from.

A month had passed. They were quiet and comfortable, but rather monotonous weeks at Redburn. But though young, I was less restless than most girls, I was not unhappy with Mrs. Maltby. Only sometimes I wished for a little change.

It came—a most startling episode.

We had company to dine—Mrs. Maltby's lawyer and personal friend, from New York. I was dressing her hair, as I sometimes did, for she liked my arrangements, pronouncing them artistic. Suddenly, without knock or warning, the door was flung open, and a young man walked in.

I felt Mrs. Maltby start under my hands. I myself was frightened, the intruder looked so bold and reckless.

He was very handsome, but he looked to me to have been traveling long, or to have come out of some revel. His linen was soiled, his long, clustering hair unbrushed, his eyes bloodshot, yet his appearance was singularly attractive. I had never before seen so highbred and graceful a man.

Mrs. Maltby did not speak to him. He seated himself before and not far from her however.

"Go on, Violet," she said.

"Certainly. Let the young lady proceed with her task." he said, quickly.—"What I have to say need not interfere with her employment. I understand that she is your companion and confidant, though I have not had the pleasure of meeting her before."

The last sentence appeared to have been quite mechanically spoken, for he had fixed his eyes fiercely upon Mrs. Maltby's face, and seemed to see only her. I went on pinning up the braids of her hair as I had been bid, but my hands trembled. I could not see her face; but I think she met that look steadily.

"You refused me," he said, in a far different tone from that in which he had first spoken—low and concentrated.

"Certainly," she answered.

"Do you want my blood upon your head!" he exclaimed.

"I washed my hands clear of you long ago," she answered, composedly.

"Long ago," he repeated, and a wave of emotion that was inexplicable to me went over his face. Then he was silent. I don't know why, but from that moment I pitied him.

He got up and commenced walking the floor.

"I tell you, Winfred, I must have this money," he said. "I must have it to-night, to-night," he repeated.

Mrs. Maltby was silent. I caught a glimpse of her face. Flint was not harder.

"Let me have it, Winfred," he said, pausing before her, "and I promise you it shall be the last time."

She made no reply.

"The last time. I mean it, Winfred." His voice faltered. She did not speak.

"Will you?"

"No," she replied, with no emotion whatever.

His face had been working with some strong, deep feeling. But that monosyllable seemed to strike him like a blow. He stood looking at her, his face still and desperate.

"I did not think God could make such a woman as you are," he said, at first.

I felt her shrink beneath the actual horror with which he seemed to regard her. But she spoke with unalterable composure.

"I told you more than a year ago that I should pay no more debts of yours, contracted at faro, or in any other way," she said. "I meant it; you know I meant it. I have given you fair warning. I shall not change."

He did not speak; his head was drooped upon his breast; he was deathly pale.

"I have done my duty by you, Guy, you know that I have," she added.

"Yes, you have been just, but you have never been merciful," he replied. "Oh, God!" He flung up his arms with a bitter cry that wrung my heart.

I looked at her. She did not relent or go to him. He had flung himself into a chair, and with his head drooped, his arms folded upon the back, was the most hopeless figure I had ever seen. She rose, for I had finished her hair, and took a seat nearer the fire. Her lips were gray, as if she were cold, but her face was still as invincible as flint.

He gave a groan, and started up suddenly.

"I am going," he said. "I—" He met her eye, and asked: "Why did you not kill me? I was altogether in your hands once. You killed her, you will remember."

A slight flush stained her cheek.

"You would have made her happy, I suppose, if she had lived," she said sarcastically. But the sting did not seem to reach him.

"If she had lived! O, heaven, if she had lived! Winfred Sedley, may God deal by you as you have dealt by me."

"I am willing," she answered.

He remained not a moment longer.—Wrapping his cloak about him, he gave her one look of reproach, and left the room. I looked wistfully at her; she did not speak to me, and I, too, went away.

She was ill next day, but on the day following she appeared much as usual.

Of what I thought and felt, I, of course, said nothing. The matter was no affair of mine. I had not understood it. Mrs. Maltby would make me feel it. I understood that the two were brother and sister; that the young man was named Guy Sedley; that he was dissolute and in disgrace; that Mrs. Maltby had taken care of him in boyhood, but now ignored the relationship. I was in no way allowed to learn any more.

But on the second night I was awakened by a light shining into my chamber.

It was something unusual, for the little clock on the mantle was chiming twelve.

After a moment I slipped out of bed and glided toward the open door. The long, embroidered folds of my night-dress tripped me, but I made no noise with my bare feet upon the deep velvet of the carpet. I don't know whom I expected to see—certainly not Guy Sedley, kneeling before a sandal-wood chest, with papers strewn around him on the floor. A taper, burning in the silver sconce upon the wall, showed his face perfectly cool, as he went on searching for something.

He must have come through my room to reach this apartment, for it had no opening but into my chamber. I was aware that the papers in the chest were valuable—that there was money placed there. I saw that he was robbing his sister.

I saw, too, a dirk-knife on the floor, close at his side.

I looked at him an instant—even then I remembered to pity him—then glided forward, snatched the knife, and leaped back to the door.

I was mistress of the situation, for I had come from behind him—done all as in a flash of light—and as he rose to his feet I stood with my back to the closed door, with a calmness that showed it was not my intention to immediately arouse the house.

With a presence of mind equal to my own, he put the roll of bills he had been searching for into the fob of his waistcoat, and with a glittering eye regarded me speculatively. I was petite, and I had not screamed. I know now that he was not much afraid of me.

"You have been robbing your sister," I said, "but if you will put the money back I will let you go."

His intense attention of me changed to a look of wonder.

"You, child, are you not afraid of me?" he asked.

"No," I answered truthfully.

"But I watched you in your sleep a moment ago, debating whether it were necessary to kill you or not."

"You must have been glad to find that it was not necessary," I answered.

He looked more astonished than before, but I did not stop to think of that.

"Put the money back," I said.

"No," he said firmly. "I will murder you first."

"Do not do that," said I. "I am your friend. I was sorry for you that day."

He did not speak, but a troubled look disturbed the pale fixedness of his face.

"How much money have you there?"

"One hundred dollars."

"And you need it very much?"

"Very much," he replied, with a bitter smile.

"Please put it back," I said. "She has been just to you, I would like to be merciful. I will give you the money."

"You?"

"I have it—yes—here in my room; let me shew you."

I flung open the door next to my writing-desk, and came back.

"These I will give you freely," I said, opening the roll. "You said to her that it should be the last time, and I hope—"

He had taken the bills into his hand, looking at them in a kind, unbelieving way.

"You may hope that you have saved me," he said in a low voice.

We were silent for a moment.

"You know now that I was sorry for you," I said, with tears in my eyes.

"Yes," he said gravely. "And I love you for it."

He put Mrs. Maltby's money back, and re-arranged the chest. I began to listen nervously for voices about the house, but all was very still. He locked the chest, and gave me the key.

"You know where it is kept?"

"Yes, in a drawer in her dressing room." I wonder how he had obtained it. "Hurry and get away."

"There is no danger; I paved the way carefully. Pure, brave little girl, how fearless you are for yourself."

He looked at me earnestly as if he wished to carry away a clear memory of my features, then wrapped his cloak about him, flung up the sash, and leaped soundlessly out into the darkness.

I extinguished the taper, and crept back to bed. I did not hear a sound about the house until daybreak.

When I arose I saw the dirk-knife glittering in the sunshine near my writing-desk, where I had laid it. Then I shuddered.

At eight o'clock the watchman who was kept on the grounds was found gagged and bound, just inside Redburn's entrance. Yes, Guy Sedley paved his way coolly and surely.

A year later I was the mistress of Redburn; the beautiful house, the spacious grounds, were all mine. Mrs. Maltby had died and bequeathed them to me.

On her dying bed she had said:

"Violet, you are my heiress. There is only one living being who has my blood in his veins; him I disown." She paused, and then went on: "You have seen my brother; I loved him, I was ambitious for him, but his natural bent was evil. We had a cousin Flora, a lovely child, who was brought up with him. They were engaged to be married, but I forbade it. I revealed to her his dissipation; I told her of his debts and deeds of daring. She loved him, she trusted him; but she was delicate and died. He said I killed her."

She grew pale, even past her dying pallor. She went on:

"When I last saw him the officers of justice were after him; he was a defaulter, had stolen money to pay his gambling debts. He is probably lying in jail now; but I will have none of him, and I will never forgive him."

So she died, hard as a flint to the last. And I was mistress at Redburn.

I was young; I was fond of gayety; I had now the means at my disposal. Every summer my home was filled with guests. In the winter I was in New York, or abroad. And yet I lived only on the interest of the money bestowed upon me.

Three years passed. I had never heard a word of Guy Sedley, when, one day, the Broomley's, of New York, who were coming to visit me, asked leave to bring a friend; I extended the solicited invitation, and Guy Sedley came.

It was a shock, but he gave no token of the past. Reclaimed from his errors, he was so refined and manly that he was the most distinguished of my guests.

I loved him, but I thought, "He must hate me, the usurper of his rights. He is poor because I have his patrimony. I have no right to Redburn, and I will give it back to him."

An opportunity came. He was sitting on the terrace one bright evening. I went and took a seat near him.

"How lovely this view is!" he exclaimed, pointing toward the distant hills.

"Yes, and you shall wish for your right no longer, Mr. Sedley. Redburn is yours. I have no claim to it."

He did not speak, and I went on.

"Your sister was just, and she would have made you the heir had she lived to see what you are to-day."

"But it was your mercy and not your justice, Miss Violet, that saved me. Violet, I love you, and I will take Redburn with your hand, not else."

I put my hand in his, trusting him, loving him utterly, and proud, very proud, to make him the master of Redburn.

Reading for the Million.

Slander.

BY J. J. G.

There is not a more common, a meaner, or a more hurtful vice in society than slander. Few are wholly free from its commission, few wholly escape its venom. To slander and be slandered is the order, or disorder, of the day. No position, social, political or ecclesiastical, however high; no attainment, however rare or profound; no age, however venerable; no piety, however fervent or consistent, is an adequate protection against the thoughtless or malicious assaults of slander. A good character is of the highest value. "A good name," says Solomon, "is more precious than ointment." Character is what we really are; reputation is what we are reputed or said to be. For character, but not for reputation, we are each responsible. Now, the man who despite his natural depravity, the power of temptation, and the many evil influences which ever surround him succeeds, by God's blessing, in establishing and maintaining a good character, ought to escape the shafts of slander. But he cannot wholly escape them. He must be content with not deserving them. Then let the shafts fly "thick and fast" as they may, they cannot essentially harm him. In due time his integrity will appear, his vindication will come.

Whence proceeds the hateful vice of defamation? Generally from moral corruption which is the natural inheritance of every man. But particularly, it comes of envy, a selfish dislike of some superiority in an other—some good in another which we ourselves do not possess. We don't wish others to excel us. And when they rise above us, we try to pull them down. But why not be willing that others excel us, if they do it fairly? A very dull, slow, dry and monotonous world would this be if no one excelled another! Did we but "love our neighbor as ourselves," we would not envy him any fairly-won superiority. We would rejoice in his highest possible success, whether we could equal him or not. Let us live by the rule, "Do as you would be done by," then would envy and slander quickly cease. No one likes to be slandered. It is against nature, even when "saved by grace" to submit cheerfully to defamation of character. No one likes to have even his real faults the subject of free remark, much less does he like to have his faults exaggerated. Yet how very few "do as they would be done by" in this regard. How savagely do many quite worthy people "pitch into the character of their neighbors!" But when they, in turn, are "pitched into," then they realize the difference between "skinning and being skinned."

The evils which flow from slander are many and great. Loss of confidence, the ruin of love, the bitterness of contention, of disunion, of natural and intense dislike; and sometimes even the bloody fray, the fatal duel, and open war are the legitimate offspring of defamation. It corrupts public morals, vitiates legislation, defeats justice, and embitters social life. By it church action is paralyzed, enterprise is crippled, and the dearest bonds of friendship are sundered. It is the hyena of society, preying upon the living and devouring the dead! Its choicest viands are the peace families, of the unity of the church, the life blood of character. Oh, what a demon to be detested and shunned!

Oh, what a despicable wretch is the man or woman whose habit of life is to create and foster "discord among brethren!" God pity us.

A Bee Sting.

The sting of a bee is naturally more violent than that of a wasp, and with some persons is attended with fatal effects. Two deaths from such a cause have recently occurred. The sting of a bee is barbed at the end like a fish-hook, and consequently is always left in the wound; that of the wasp is pointed, so that it can sting more than once, but a bee cannot. When a person is stung by a bee, let the sting be instantly pulled out, for the longer it remains the deeper it will pierce, and the more poisonous will it become. The sting is hollow, and the poison flows through it, which is the cause of the pain and inflammation. The extracting of the sting requires a steady hand, for if it breaks in the wound the pain will continue a long time. When the sting is extracted, suck the puncture, and thus prevent inflammation.

Spirits of hartshorn, if applied to the affected part, will more fully complete the cure. The poison is acid, and the alkali will neutralize it. If the hartshorn is not at hand, saleratus can be wet and laid upon the place; and soft soap will often ease the acute pain. On some people the sting of bees and wasps have little effect, but it greatly depends on the state of the blood whether it will prove injurious, and these simple remedies, if applied at once, will soon affect a cure.

"BRIDGET, I told you to have my hot water the first thing in the morning."

"Shure, sir," replied Bridget, "didn't I bring it up, and lave it at your room door last night, so as to have it in time this mornin'?"

Camp Meeting Talk.

A chap down South went to camp meeting, and gives the following account of the disjointed conversation he heard there:

Preaching had not begun, and promenading was in progress. We took a convenient stand and tried to catch the remarks of the various couples as they went slowly by us.

"Yes indeed, (two girls talking, of course) and my brother Tom says that Henry Soker brags about the many times he has kissed her right in the mouth and she never slaps him when nobody is by, and I am sure I should die if people was to talk of me as they do of her—"

"Corn is up again, you know, that I shall make at least six hundred barrels if I make a peck, and consequently—"

"What a spectacle this is to be suaw. Chaw. Ah wondawh, if the people—dem'd pooty gal, ain't she—build theyah own tents ow hiwah men to, do it fowah 'em. Must be a great boah to—"

"Be married in six weeks from last Tuesday. I heard ma talking about it, but you musn't mention it for the world; it is a great secret—"

"Really now, and she's as ugly a—"

"The finest sow you ever saw, sir. Pure Berkshire, and has nine splendid pigs. It was the best trade I ever made, and I would not take thirty dollars for—"

"Scolloped petticoats! only look, Amy! Nine flounces and hoops in the bargain. Oh, how I should love to—"

"Go to the picnic on Thursday! Oh, thank you. You don't know how I would like to be present, sir, I am so fond of the exhilarating dance, but father says—"

"I am truly gratified, my dear young friend, to learn that you are deeply impressed with the necessity of immediate repentance. I shall this very day—"

"Ten yards of gimp for the bosom, and maroon velvet binding for the neck and sleeves, and oh, Emily—"

"The finest baby you ever saw—black eyes and large limbs, six weeks old and weighs—"

"Sixty-one and a quarter to the bushel. None better in the country. Free from garlick and cockrel. I hold it at—"

"Stillopolis next Saturday. Both Botherstedes, the former Congressman, will speak, as he says—"

"Ah, Mr. Pepper, you flatter me so! just look how horridly Kate Wilmot is dressed. She will wear yellow, though it makes her look like—"

"Fever and agy, I believe. They have all been laid up with it, and now the poor man's got—"

"The sweetest bonnet I ever saw. Where did you get it? I must recommend my sister to your—"

"Watermelon patch. Stole every darned one. Some of 'em about half ripe. I swow I will shoot them if they don't—"

"Go to the White Sulphur, it is the best in the whole world, ma'am. I've seen some of the most wonderful effects of the water. Tom Holacust was cured of—"

"Twenty-five pounds of butter a week. And always get a quarter a pound, and sometimes—"

"Four eggs, two handsful of flour, a bit of yeast, half a tin cup full of molasses, and it makes—"

"The best manure I ever used, sir. Vastly superior to guano or super phosphate. Two hundred and fifty pounds to the acre raised me—"

"The handsomest woman on the ground. I can see none equal to her, except Mrs. Mary B——, and she's got—"

"Spavined, and there's a speck in her eye that is bound to—"

"That beautiful girl in black over there. I never saw her but once before, and that was at—"

"Mr. Maggin's failure, sir, and he had taken to drink awfully, and only last week had—"

"His head under my arm, and was plugging him in the mouth, when he got my finger—"

Between the 10th and 15th of September I will get my wheat to market, and it will bring—"

His gray hairs in sorrow to the grave. Oh! it is awful to think how—"

"Close she hangs to his arm. She ought to be ashamed of herself, and never saw him until—"

"William was born twenty-five years ago last April. I am an old woman now, and these gray hairs make me—"

"Toot, toot, preaching will now commence," said the presiding elder, and we heard no more.

Man's Insignificance.

As the trials of life thicken, and the dreams of other days fade one by one into the deep vista of disappointed hope, the heart grows weary of the struggle, and we begin to realize our insignificance. Those who have climbed to the pinnacle of fame or revel in luxury and wealth, go to the grave at last with the poor mendicant who begs by the wayside, and, like him, are soon forgotten. Generation after generation, says an eloquent writer, have felt as we feel, and their fellows were as active in life as ours are now. They passed away as a vapor, while nature wore the same aspect of beauty as when the Creator commanded her to be. And so it shall be when we are gone. The heavens will be as bright over our graves as they are now around our path. The world will have the same attractions for offspring yet unborn that it had once for ourselves, and that it has now for our children.

A REVENUE assessor in Ohio, asking the usual questions, inquired: "Did your wife have any income last year?" "Yes, sir," replied the assessed, "both girls."

Tit-Bits Taken on the Fly.

New England is complaining of the want of rain.

Vienna contains fully 45,000 Israelites, with 22 places of worship.

An educated Englishman says England does not possess six orators, while America is a nation of orators.

A Greensburg, Ind., dog found a wallet in the street, that contained $830, and took it home to his master.

On Saturday last Osage Indians attacked some herdsman in Kansas, and killed and scalped a man named Chambers.

The reports which have gained circulation that the cholera prevails in St. Louis, are pronounced entirely untrue.

A child with a frog's head is the latest reported Darwinian phenomenon. It was born in Washington county, Vt.

Plain white note paper, very thick and heavy, with a crest in black outline, is now declared to be the proper thing.

A ghost in Springfield, Ill., has a propensity for continually ringing bells for servants, but never gives any orders.

By the filling of a new frame house at Keyport, N J., on Wednesday, two negroes were killed and five others wounded.

The convicts of the New Jersey State prison have refused to work for the contractors until good food is furnished them.

A recent French writer divides the seasons in London into three equal parts—four months of winter, four of fog, four of rain.

A western paper speaks of a new paper mill which "will be made of brick 175 feet long." They grow immense bricks out there.

The Military Gazette of St. Petersburg, announces that an order has been given to American firms for 300,000 rifles of a new model.

Pittsburgh merchants have combined to test the validity of the city ordinance forbidding them to extend their signs over the sidewalks.

A Davenport editor who went out for a day's sport with a gun and rod, shot a forty-five dollar cow and caught an old hat with a stone in it.

Senator Morton's health has greatly improved at the Hot Springs in Arkansas, and he is about starting on his return to his home in Indiana.

The Secretary of the Navy will institute an investigation to ascertain, if possible, the truth about the wreck of the Polaris, and the death of Captain Hall.

A Kansas paper asks its readers why they will pay five cents a half pint for peanuts, when they can make money by raising them at fifty cents a bushel.

An old woman at Liverpool, Ohio, "Did not want 'em to take any trouble after she was dead, but if it was just the same she'd like to be buried with her spectacles on."

A Prince Edward Island letter of May 30 states that the document of annexation of that island to the New Dominion now only needs the signature of Queen Victoria.

One of the queer features of the English coal statistics is the statement that an additional ton of coal has to be mined each year for every person added to the population.

The ornaments of the Hindoo women are estimated to be worth $500,0000.00. Children that wear nothing else wear ornaments; and all the girls and women wear nose rings.

A Portsmouth man contracted to build a barn for a specified sum and all the cider he could drink. It took him five months to build the barn, and he drank four barrels of cider.

The Boston *Transcript* says that persons who send poetry to the newspapers should always retain copies. If most of them would retain the originals perhaps it would be just as well.

The Legislature of Michigan has appointed a board of fish commissioners and given them $15,000 for the next ten years for the purpose of making experiments in the artificial propagation of fish.

A boarding-house fiend tells the story that in a recent thunder-storm the warring of the elements was so awe-inspiring that the hair in a dish of butter in the pantry turned completely white during the night

The estimated cost of Chicago's new Grand Pacific Hotel was $1,000,000. The actual cost was $1,000,857.94. There are 59 flights of stairs, 38 miles of wire, 999 windows, and 1,070 doors in the building.

A young man who prided himself on his mental qualifications, once, speaking of the advantages of these, remarked, "What is better than a good education?" "Common sense, you fool, you," quickly responded one of his hearers.

A dealer in artificial eyes, who thought to find a handsome business opening in the far west, has been utterly ruined, it is said, by a competitor who has devised a process of hardening and preserving the unclaimed natural optics which are swept out of the different bar-rooms every morning

A singular epidemic broke out in a Kansas town last week. Every wife in the town was suddenly attacked by an irresistible desire to present her husband with a nice little dressing case, with shaving materials complete. An attractive young woman had opened a barber shop in the village.

A Texas paper tells of a man who brought in for shipment to St. Louis 800 wolf pelts. He kills the wolves by putting strychnine in the carcasses of animals killed for the purpose and left on the prairies. It often occurs that he finds as many as forty dead wolves about one of these carcasses.

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, June 18, 1873.

Circulation LARGER than any other Paper in the Juniata Valley.

THE FARMERS AND THE JUDICIARY.

The New York *Daily Graphic*, of June 9, 1873, says: It is easy to condemn the farmers for presuming to question a decision of the Supreme Court, and electing a judge for the avowed purpose of reconsidering that decision; and many influential journals have inconsiderately yielded to the temptation. But when the choice of judge was taken from the Governor and given to the people, they were invited to pronounce upon the decisions as well as the character of the Bench. Their action in this instance is perfectly legitimate.—Moreover, the ground on which an elective judiciary has been defended is, that public interests and rights are of vastly more account than the technicalities of law; and that, on the whole, justice is more likely to be done by the common sense and the common sentiment of a community than by a class of men trained in legal technicalities, and professionally isolated from the great body of the people. Everybody knows that justice is often throttled and checked by the letter of the law and the rigid interpretations put upon it by men who have schooled themselves to consider every question from a strictly legal point of view, in the light of precedents and without regard to principles.—This is the reason the people were taken into court, as it were. It was felt that the Bench would be improved and invigorated, and the interests of justice would be advanced by introducing a popular element into the Judiciary, and snatching great questions out of the grooves of a narrow routine and the grip of a profession which looks at everything through a legal microscope that conceals more than it reveals, into the public arena and in open day, to be decided on grounds of public utility and intrinsic justice. Judge Taney pronounced his celebrated decision on technical grounds; but the people instinctively felt that he had smitten justice by an interpretation which, however in accordance with law, was a violation of the fundamental principles of liberty; and they reversed his decision. They decided that a negro has rights which a white man is bound to respect. Judge Lawrence has virtually decided that the railroads hold charters which empower them to charge what they please, and that neither the Legislature nor the people can help themselves. The farmers say, "That may be good law, but it is flagrant injustice; and we want to know how a Legislature can create a corporation that it cannot also control and regulate?" This lifts the whole question out of the thicket of legal quibbles and technicalities into the clear field of common sense and common justice, to be decided upon principles and considerations that affect every interest and every class in the commonwealth. It is not party against law, but the people reading the law with their own eyes in broad daylight. It is not a party over-sloughing the Judiciary, but the people recovering a State.

"SPECIAL PRIVILEGES FOR SALE HERE."

The Constitutional Convention has devoted the past two or three days, says the Pittsburgh *Evening Telegraph*, to the final consideration of the article defining and restricting the powers of the Legislature. The effect of its action will be the prompt withdrawal from the Capitol at Harrisburg of the well understood sign-board, "Charters and Special Privileges Generally for Sale Here." The restrictions placed on special legislation by the article adopted, as well as on the manner of conducting legislative business, are of the most comprehensive character, and we confidently believe when once fairly in operation, will work an astonishing reform in our State government. It was to accomplish this great object, more than anything else, that the people determined to reassume their sovereign and inherent powers, through a delegate convention; and to firmly fix it in the Constitution of the State, we may all very well waive differences on minor points.

It is noteworthy in this connection, that the ring papers in Harrisburg and Pittsburgh that are constant in their flings at the Constitutional Convention, not only hiding the good work it has accomplished, but misrepresenting its action, have nothing to say about the radical remedies applied to stamp out the monster evil of private legislation. This is really the important work of the Convention, in the estimation of every intelligent citizen, but these ring papers pass it by unnoticed, and dish up instead their daily quota of pointless jokes or bald misstatements. They are as sensitive to reform as a wounded man to the probe of the surgeon. Squirming won't save them, however. They must stand up to the rack, fodder or no fodder and we think in good time it will be no fodder.

☞ The gentlemen who think they know everything and see "rings" in everything, have at last disclosed the Republican programme for the next year or two—that Senator Scott is to receive the English mission; that State Treasurer Mackey is to succeed Scott; that Sam Henry is to succeed Mackey; and we regret that there is a difficulty as to who is to succeed Henry in the Legislature from Cambria county. Some of the gentlemen named may secure the places assigned them by the political wisacres; but we kow of no effort to displace Minister Schenck, the end brick in the row; have heard no opposition to the re-election of Mr. Scott; believe there is no serious objection to the re-election of Mr. Mackey, if he desires it; are not certain that any Republican can succeed in Cambria county, and hence, we trust we will be excused from believing that the programme of the knowing ones will be carried out.—*Blair County Radical.*

☞ The President has shown so much wise forethought in our domestic affairs, so much temperance of advice and action in our foreign questions, that it will be impossible to persuade the people that he is a lazy sensualist. The facts in his favor are so stubborn that no skill of subterfuge can evade them. The populace are satisfied with the administration, and, practically, that is enough. The continued impeachment of his private character has created such sympathy that, aided by the general approval of his course, it has made him to day the most popular man in the United States.—*New York Graphic.*

☞ Frederick Carroll Brewster is proposed as a candidate for U. S. Senator, to take the place of John Scott, at the expiration of his term. We see no good reason why Senator Scott should not be re-elected, and as Mr. Brewster, when he was Attorney-General, had so much professional business on hand as to be scarcely able to give more than one-tenth of the time to his official business for which he was liberally paid, we see no reason why he should be sent to the U. S. Senate, again to make official secondary to private duties.—*State Journal.*

☞ We are indebted to some one for a very handsome card inviting us to participate in the "Re-union Dinner" of the Alumni and friends of Pennsylvania College, June 26th, at Gettysburg Springs Hotel. We are sorry that we cannot attend. The exercises of the College will be very interesting no doubt. Pennsylvania College is rapidly coming to the front as one of the most thorough schools in the country.

The Currency Question.

There can be no doubt that the dearness of money has much to do with the present dullness in business and the lack of capital for investment in industrial enterprises. There must be something radically wrong with the financial system under which good negotiable paper is discounted at any figure ranging from ten to twenty per cent. per annum. The Labor Reformers insist that they have found a specific for the disease which effects the industry and business of the country, and as they seem to think that the press has not advertised their remedy properly, we here make room for an exposition of the same by one of the most thoughtful and distinguished of their number, John Dougherty, Esq., who writes us as follows:

MOUNT UNION, PA., June 3, 1873.

ED. PATRIOT:—I send condensed statement of financial reform prepared by me, at request of the Labor Union Party of Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, and unanimously endorsed in convention, August 8, 1872. At the present time, when it is proposed in article seventeen of the amended constitution of Pennsylvania, "That suspension of specie payment shall never be legalized," these measures demand calm and non-partisan consideration. The proposition as adopted by the Huntingdon convention is as follows:

"To receive and pay in all transactions with the general government no other than United States treasury notes, convertible into 3-65 per cent. United States bonds at the will of the holder, and reconvertible into United States treasury notes, so that money shall be in proportion to the demand, and create a market at home and at par for United States 3-65 per cent. securities, and pay the interest on the national indebtedness with the profits on exchanges of 3-65 per cent. United States securities for five per cent. individual and corporation bonds. The profits on circulation now given to bankers and usurers, 1-35 per cent. on the advances required to give employment to forty millions of people, with improved machinery capable of doing the work of one thousand millions, would disband the army of tax gatherers, pay the interest on the national debt, make the United States treasury note more valuable than gold, encourage industry, banish usury, aid corporative associations, dedicate the present banking capital to the development of the resources of this new world, drive a thousand spurs into the flanks of industry, and oppose the philosophy of individualism."

Heretofore, under the State bank system, when specie became too dear, and insufficient in volume to meet the wants of commerce and manufactures, it was usual to legalize a suspension of specie payments until the regenerative industry of our people made it possible to again assume the burden that an unjust constitutional provision imposed on enslaved industry for the pecuniary advantages of usurers and owners of dead wealth. Under the proposed constitutional amendment such relief would never be permitted. With a measure of value that appreciates as industry is aroused, and gives the endorsement of government to only one of the thousand products of capital and labor, the arm of industry would remain shackled forever. It was dearness of money that so often put out the fires of your forges, furnaces and factories, deprived so many thousand workingmen and women of employment and bread, made prohibition necessary, and involved us in a fratricidal war! Then, "to save the nation's life," the endorsement of the general government was given to all the products of capital and labor. The principle of association is credit. The money of civilization is paper the value *by* and not the value *for* which merchandise and produce are exchanged. Money is an instrument of labor and serves to keep up a continuous exchange of all the products of capital and labor, and if in proportion to the demand there need not remain a single stagnant product, or an unoccupied arm. Scarcity of money has terrible consequences and creates the tyranny of usury. Our duty is to encourage industry by overturning usury, and guard the manufacturer from his greatest enemy, dearness of money.

Hence it is proposed to make the treasury note *alone* receivable on all pecuniary transactions of the general government, the great dealer in money, and create a market at home and at par for U. S. 3 65-100 per cent. bonds. Hon. D. J. Morrell, in a speech made in Congress some years since, on the subject of finance, said that when the republic of Venice was endangered an assessment was imposed on the merchants and capitalists, for which a credit was given on the books of the bank of Venice and made a legal tender, *bearing no interest and payable never!* The premium rose to forty per cent. in gold, until the senate fixed it at twenty per cent., and so it remained for 400 years, i. e., until the republic of Venice was overthrown! With such an example in the history of republican institutions we cannot doubt the result of the financial reform endorsed by the Labor Union men of Huntingdon county.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

BEWARE!—The public in general are cautioned to look out for the spurious articles put up in imitation of and as substitutes for SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR. Buy only from respectable druggists, and see that it is put up in square packages, and has the signature of A. Q. Simmons and J. H. Zeilin & Co., on its side; all others are frauds upon the public. Beware!

Massacre of Modocs.

Seventeen Prisoners, Men, Women and Children, Butchered by Volunteers.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 9.—Despatches from Boyle's Camp, dated yesterday, relate the particulars of an atrocious massacre of Modoc prisoners, supposed to have been perpetrated by Oregon volunteers. On Saturday morning James Fairchild and about a dozen other men left Fairchild's ranch, Cottonwood Creek, with seventeen Modoc captives, including women and children and Shack Nasty Jim, Bogus Charley, Tehee Jack, Pony, and Little John. The Indians were in a wagon drawn by four mules. At the crossing of Lost River the party encountered a body of Oregon volunteers, under command of Captain Hiser. The soldiers gathered about the wagon and questioned Fairchild. The latter told them the Indians were all Hot Creeks except Little John, and that there were no charges against them. Fairchild undertook to push on to Boyle's Camp, and the volunteers retired to their camp, near Crawley's. On the road Fairchild noticed two men ahead, riding to Rocky Point as if to intercept him. When the team approached the two men one of them presented a needle-gun at Fairchild, saying:

"Get down, you old whiteheaded — — —"

"By what authority?" said Fairchild

"By mine. I am going to kill the Indians and you too," was the reply.

The leader caught hold of the mules and unhitched them, cutting the harness. Fairchild, clinging to the lines, leaped to the ground. The poor wretches implored for mercy, and begged Fairchild to save them. The warriors were unarmed, and knew that resistence was useless. They were the coolest in the party, although facing inevitable death, but the women and children shrieked, groaned and wept piteously.—Fairchild had nothing but a small pistol, and six inches from his ear was the muzzle of a needle-gun. He says that the tears came into his eyes, and that he mingled his entreaties with those of the Modocs in hopes that the massacre might be avoided. He adds: "It was a terrible scene; one I never shall forget. I shudder when I think what I saw and heard. The tearful voices of those women and children still ring in my ears." But the cowardly hounds were not to be balked. A shot and Little John lay dead in the wagon with a bullet in his brain. The mules dashed away with Fairchild, who became entangled in the lines. Five more shots were fired in rapid succession, by which Tehee Jack, Pony, and Mooch were killed, and Little John's squaw frightfully wounded in the shoulder. Away ahead on the road in the direction of Boyle's Camp a cloud of dust was perceived, indicating the approach of a team. The murderers espied the dust and shortly afterwards were riding rapidly away. Sergeant Murphy, of Battery G, Fourth Artillery, with ten men and a teamster, came up to the scene of the massacre. The sergeant took charge of affairs and remained with his men on the ground

Fairchild, a teamster, and the wounded squaw, with her two children, came in at two o'clock this morning. Fairchild reached Gen. Davis' headquarters and related his story. Teams with an escort were at once sent to bring the prisoners dead and alive. No steps were taken for the apprehension of the felons who performed the bloody work. It is generally supposed that the guilty parties were Oregon volunteers. Fairchild is of that opinion himself. The warriors killed were not charged with murder. Those who know them best say that they have only participated in open fights. Every one here condemns the affair as atrocious and without excuse. There is no doubt but that the murders were carried out on a carefully arranged plan, as Fairchild noticed horsemen on the road ahead and behind him when the shots were fired. Had John Fairchild, instead of James, been present another murder might have been added to the list, as the Oregonians are bitter in their hatred to John, the old man, and other Californians.

BOYLE'S CAMP, June 8—3 P. M.—An interview between General Davis Captain Jack and Schonchin has just terminated. The Modoc chief says that he was incited to his cruel warfare by Allen David, chief of the Klamaths. He also denied having killed General Canby, and laid the blame on his boys. Schonchin told the same story.

General Davis Interviews Captain Jack---Jack's Confession.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 11.—The following dispatch has been received here:

BOYLES CAMP, June 8.

Captain Jack was interrogated to-day by General Davis. He tried to implicate Allen David, the Klamath chief, and denied being present when General Canby was killed. He spoke as follows: "I don't know how to open the subject about Allen David. I received a message last winter in the lava beds by Old Schonches, a sub-chief of his, from Allen David, as follows: 'I don't want you to lower your gun and fight like a squaw; but you must fight like a man.' At first I thought their message a lie; but it came so often I believed it. I was about to lay down my arms when I got a message. Allen David told Schonches to tell me to fight; that he thought the whites were going to fight him, and he would soon let Jack know what he was going to do. Allen said, 'Hold on to your guns I am getting ammunition and will join you in a few days. I am selling property to buy powder. Don't act like a woman; be a man. I will join you soon. I have lots of people but want to get guns first. Whatever offers the Commissioners may make don't believe what they say; they are trying to fool you.' I was going to give up and surrender when I got this message. I expected when I killed the Commissioners that Allen David would be with me next day or very soon, and I had already given up my arms. I ate the food of the Government and did not want to do any fighting after eating their food. When I got this message it made me act as though I acted for Allen David, and expected him to join me soon. Allen David caused me to leave the reservation. I had bad feelings towards the Klamaths, but so many such messages came I believed them. I thought Allen meant it; so I acted. He and I were hardly good friends, but he urged me to do this thing. Last winter I was going wherever the Government said, and I wanted some quiet place, not on the rocks. Allen David was always pushing me up. The Klamath chiefs said the same. They talked as though Allen David was a big chief. He said we must not think the Klamaths were women; they were not going to lay down their arms to the whites. I had all the trouble, did all the fighting, and he did nothing. It looks as though they tried to get me into a scrape. I want you to know why I commenced this war. Last winter, on Lost River, Applegate and Brown came and said a big chief was coming to have a talk, and we must go to the reservation. Soldiers came in and surrounded us before day. We had held no council. I did not expect that I was asleep. I told them not to shoot, when my boys got their guns The soldiers fired the first gun. I did not think the whites wanted to talk. After the soldiers began to fire on my people some boys fired back. I did not; I took my things and ran as fast as I could go away. Old Schonches said he had nothing to say himself, and only brought a message from Allen David." When questioned as to General Canby's things he had on, Jack said: "I can't say anything about it. I went away. The boys who killed General Canby got the things. I was there, but went off as soon as I found I could not stop them."

Jack, on being cross-questioned, said that Bogus Charley and Shack Nasty Jim killed Gen. Canby. Allen Davis advised him to kill General Canby, so it was done. He continued: "I am telling the truth. I did not kill him. I had it done, but did not do it." He added, in conclusion: "I don't lie. Bring them in. I want to face them. If I had my chains off I would tell what men did these things."

Schonches says he did not shoot at Meacham, but all the Modocs knew he was a poor shot and could not hit anything.

Jack's answers are of course a tissue of lies. Many believe that old Schonches acted as messenger, and that he took money given him by Captain Jack to charge Allen David, the Klamath chief, with urging him to make war and kill General Canby.

Notes of Travel.

CARLISLE, PA., June 13th, 1873.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—Following the example of the prominent medical gentlemen throughout the State, the writer left home Wednesday, June 11th, to attend the meeting of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, holding its annual session at this place. The trip to Harrisburg on the Cincinnati Express was a pleasant one. On the train I met a gentleman well acquainted with the principle of the Natcher Telegraphic Railway Signal, now controlled by G. Natcher & Co., of your place, who gave much interesting information relative to its workings and probable advantages. This is destined to become one of the greatest improvements of the age, and when in proper working order, will almost prevent the possibility of accidents by collision, at crossings, &c., &c. After a tedious wait at Harrisburg, in company with several other physicians, we "pulled out" for Carlisle, arriving, after a splendid moonlight ride, about one o'clock at night, where we were met by the reception committee, headed by that good, kind, gentleman, Dr. S. B. Keiffer, who, after considerable trouble, found us each a place. I wonder where these gentlemen did their sleeping on this occasion? I know where I did not do mine that night, for, after tossing and turning until half past four o'clock in the morning, I arose, and went out to "do the town." Well, after strolling around until breakfast time, I arrived at the conclusion that this town must have been built, and finished, about one century ago, and this conclusion has since been confirmed by a former resident of the place, now one of your citizens. Everything bears the marks of a former age. I wish, Mr. Editor, you could have seen their book bindery as I saw it,—a little room about 12x14 feet, all told,—the machinery, &c. of which bears about the same relation to the improved machinery for binding of the present day, as the primitive printing press bears to the great power press, with its almost lightning speed of our time. It was a comic sight to see the "little old man" of the bindery, with his pointed chin, and still more sharply pointed nose, trying to shave himself before a glass not much larger than your hand, with a dull razor, and water from his glue kettle, sitting on a block (or stool) in front of his ancient work bench; but withal, he is very clever and kind. I tried to buy a daily paper, but there was none to be had, even at 7 a. m. Two gentlemen, one Dr. Winkle, of Columbia, and the other of Williamsport, were hunting for an hour to find a barber, but that class of workmen don't make their appearance at their shops until people in our place are all "fixed up" and have gone to their business. 'Tis a pushing place, I assure you. I did notice a few minor improvements, however. The fence of Dickinson College is having one of its ancient gate pillars removed and rebuilt. I learned here with much pleasure, that Mr. Jas. Williams, of Bedford county, takes the highest honors of his class, and is, therefore, valedictorian at the coming commencement. They have "Local Option" over here, therefore the place is dry and dusty.

Finally the hour for the meeting arrived, and a goodly number of delegates, &c., assembled, among which I noticed some of the prominent professional gentlemen, old and young. Dr. W. B. Atkinson, of Philadelphia, who is so popular that he has, for many years, held the position of Permanent Secretary to the State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, was on hand. He is a very clever gentleman, and if he fulfils his promise, made to me unasked, I shall vote for him for that position for many years to come. I asked him a question, he replied satisfactorily, and added, "when you get home write to me and ask for anything you may want and you shall have it." Is not that kind? He has no idea, I fear, how multidunious my wants are. I expect to put his faith in his promises to the test, however, and if it is equal to the emergency I shall ever after have unbounded faith in him. The gentlemen of the profession of Cumberland county deserve special mention for the handsome manner in which they entertained their brethren of the Society. Dr. S. B. Keiffer was elected President for the ensuing year, and the next session will be held at Easton, Pa.

The Cumberland Valley is a beautiful place, but I was surprised to find it so far behind the age notwithstanding its great opportunities for advancement. It seems as though the railroad interests were directly antagonistic to the interests of the people through whose valley the road passes. A change of policy, on the part of the road, would be greatly to the advantage of all and insure the advancement of both interests. A. B. B.

Stokes.

NEW YORK, June 10.—When Stokes was informed of the decision of the court of appeals granting him a new trial he expressed himself well pleased, but added quickly and somewhat sadly that the report might possibly be untrue, and the disappointment would be all the greater if such proves to be the case. His counsel, relatives and friends soon arrived at the toombs, and there was a good deal of rejoicing among those interested at the favorable decision of the appellate court. His counsels say that upon the next trial they will prove, to the satisfaction of the New York public that there has been gross misapprehension of the case from the day of the tragedy, and that they will be able to establish the fact of his innocence by evidence of an overwhelming character.

The Bombay *Gazette* says that for many years past no season has opened so favorably as the present one for planting interests in the south of India, and coffee planters are in high hopes of making fortunes this year.

One after the other the St. Petersburg journals are preparing their readers for serious events in Turkey, which they represent as tottering to her fall. Ottoman misgovernment, they say, has reached its culminating point.

A horse-chestnut tree in Hartford, Ct., has distinguished itself by an eccentric habit of blossoming on opposite sides in alternate years for twenty-nine years past, except that every seventh year it has blossomed and bore nuts all over.

Miscellaneous News Items.

The Fire Department of Boston is to be re-organized.

Henri Rochefort is to be transported to New Caledonia.

The stock of whalebone in the United States is put at 184,000 pounds.

General Ross and the Oregon volunteers deny having murdered the Modocs.

A. E. Perry, who killed the Auburn jailer and escaped, has been retaken.

A new secret political party is in progress of organization in Massachusetts.

There were $75,000 worth of property destroyed by fire in Lawrence, Kansas.

Louisville accuses St. Louis of taking unfair means to get away her tobacco trade.

The United States steamer Frolic is aground in the Potomac above Piney Point.

Joe Duncan, colored, for the murder of John Hawkins, colored, was hanged in Paris, Ky.

Amber jewelry is becoming very fashionable again; it looks very well with light spring dresses.

The Modoc captives are to be taken to Fort Klamath, where a commission will sit to try them.

John B. O'Neill, for the murder of James Little, was hanged in the Fulton County, Ga., jail.

The trial of Frank H. Walworth for the murder of his father is set down on Monday, the 23d, instant.

The Pall Mall Gazette complains that many acts of Parliament are practically useless, because really unintelligible.

The uniform of the Persian Shah is covered with diamonds and other precious stones, to the value of 2,000,000 roubles.

The band of the Prince George Regiment of the Saxon Army sailed from Hamburg for a concert tour in the United States.

Charles H. Adams, appointed one of the new Board of Commissioners at the Vienna Exposition, sailed from New York on Wednesday.

Since the organization of the national banking system 2112 banks have been organized and 133 ceased business, leaving 1979 in existence.

One of the ostriches in the Jardin d' Acclimatation has laid several eggs. This is the first time that such a circumstance has occurred in France.

The Military Governor of Paris has demanded of the Assembly authority to prosecute Gustave Courbet for the cost of reconstructing the Column Vendome.

General Sherman says General Davis would have exceeded his duty had he executed the Modocs, as he says he would have done had he not been ordered to delay.

Counterfeit five cent. nickles are abundant in New Orleans. The horse-car companies say that more than one per cent. of their entire receipts are in this spurious coin.

A visitor's book has been opened at the American Legation, Vienna, where all citizens of the United States are expected to register upon their arrival in the Austrian capital.

Several brass cannon, made at Bogota in 1788, have been dug up from Galveston Bay, where they are supposed to have lain since they were lost by the pirate Lafitte in 1817.

Professor Plantamour, who prophesied that the world was to be burned up a few months ago, is now in Paris. He desires to read a paper before the academy to prove the sun's heat, and that we shall all be frozen to death about 2011.

The yearly deaths in San Francisco are 17 to 1000 inhabitants; St. Louis, 20; Cincinnati, 20; Baltimore, 25; Philadelphia, 26; Chicago, 27; Brooklyn, 28; Boston, 30; New Orleans, 30; Newark, 31; Halifax, 31; New York, 32; Savannah, 36; Montreal, 37; Memphis, 46.

Announcements.

The following are our terms for announcing candidates, and in all cases the cash must accompany the order: Senate and Assembly, $5; Treasurer, $4; County Commissioner, $3; Director of the Poor and Auditor, $2.

ASSEMBLY.

We are authorized to announce the name of Capt. WILLIAM K. BURCHINELL, of Huntingdon, for Assembly, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

TREASURER.

We are authorized to announce the name of A. B. FLOOD, of Huntingdon, for the office of Treasurer, subject to the usages of the Republican County Convention.

MR. EDITOR:—A large number of Republicans of Porter township, are anxious to present the name of JAMES M'ELROY, of Barree Forge, for the office of Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. We are desirous of doing this because we believe him eminently qualified both by education and long years of experience for the position, and from a party stand point, as a Republican his loyalty has never been questioned. We have taken this step without any consultation with Mr. M'Elroy, believing, as we do, that the office should seek the man, and not the man the office.

MANY REPUBLICANS.

POOR DIRECTOR.

We are authorized to announce the name of GEO. W. WALHEATER, of Pogue township, as a candidate for Director of the Poor, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

New To-Day.

STATEMENT OF AUDITORS' SETTLEMENT, made May 31, a. d., with Benjamin Fink, School Treasurer of Cass township, for the year a. d., 1872.

DR.

By amount of Duplicate	$925 69
State appropriation	93 00
	$1018 69

CR.

By exonerations	22 50
By School Teachers orders	625 00
By collectors commission	71 54
By fuel and repairs	90 68
By unseated lands	42 32
By balance due the District	166 65
	$1018 69

Balance due District from Benjamin Fink, said Treasurer $166 65.

We, the undersigned, appointed to audit the above account, have examined and find the above correct to the best of our knowledge and belief.

A. L. GREENLAND, JACOB STEVER, } Auditors

Attest:

HENRY TAYLOR, Clerk.

June18,1873.

THE STERLING ORGAN.

30 TO 40 PER CENT.

saved by purchasing the Sterling Organ, which for beauty in design, purity, power and sweetness of tone, has few or no equals. It is unrivalled for varied and beautiful musical effects, prompt response to the touch, and ease and elasticity of action.

They are acknowledged by all musicians who have examined them, to be far in advance of any other. Call and examine prices before purchasing elsewhere, as I will not be undersold, and can afford to make large reductions in prices to buyers.

☞ This instrument is warranted for five years. Call or address

MISS ANNIE M. SKEES,
Music Teacher,
No. 419, Moore Street,
Huntingdon, Pa.

June18,'73tf.

CASSVILLE INSTITUTE.

The first quarter of this School will close on the 27th inst., with a public examination. Fifty-nine pupils now in attendance. Second quarter commences on the 28th of July, and continues until the 26th of September. Tuition: $5.00 per quarter. The Higher Mathematics, with Philosophy, Physiology, and English Literature, $6.50 per quarter. Board with heme comforts, $2.50 per week. Location accessible, healthy, and beautiful. Superior advantages to teachers. Frequent lectures on methods of instruction. Prof. R. M. M'Neal will visit the Institute to hold examination and grant certificates during the close of the quarter. For further information and circular, apply to

J. C. CLARKSON,
Cassville, Pa.

June18,'73.-3t.

New To-Day.

BOROUGH FINANCES.

To the Burgess and Town Council of the borough of Huntingdon.

We, the undersigned Finance Committee, respectfully report that we have examined the accounts of the borough and report the following, to wit:

G. A. MILLER, Treasurer, in account with Huntingdon Borough.

Am't in Treas hands at last settlement		$ 204 03
" Rec'd from W. H. Fisher, collector		2422 03
" " " J. H. Westbrook, col		2174 98
" " " N. Decker, Sexton		119 00
" " " A. R. Stewart & Co pow-der license		2 00
" " " Fisher & Sons		2 00
" " " H. S. Wharton		2 00
" " " Franciscus		2 00
" " " J. White, removing ashes		5 75
" " " J. D. Weight per J. O. Murray		15 00
" " " G. Miller, on Duplicate		308 60
" " " Show Licenses		8 00
		$5265 39

CR.

By am't pd on orders by Treasurer	$4419 68	
" " " " " J. H. Westbrook, collector	844 54	
		$5263 72
Balance in hands of Treasurer		1 17

The following is an exhibit of Disbursements from May 3, 1872, to May 2, 1873.

Orders issued for labor and hauling on Sts		$1534 43
" Amon Houck, jail fees		44 50
" Gas from May 31, '72 to May 31, '73		669 94
" Policemen salary		427 47
" O. E. M'Neil, clerk		12 10
" J. W. Greenland		75 00
" G. A. Miller, Treasurer		30 00
" Globe printing ordinance books		165 65
" Globe and Monitor printing		54 00
" Bricklayers at sewer		139 18
" Castings for sewer		71 27
" Brick for sewer		232 65
" West Huntingdon Sewer		400 00
" Town clock		327 44
" J. S. Africa, grading, &c		94 72
" High Constable King 1 yr to mar 73		60 00
" Interest account		312 00
" Silsby Steam Fire Engine Co		6720 00
" Lighting lamps		38 30
" Gas pipe, globes, &c		126 97
" Lumber		300 21
" Fees in Price and Morningstar case		40 00
" Miscellaneous		411 96
	12 287 69	
Outstanding orders issued previous to May 1873	1022 97	
	13 310 06	
Receipts for year	5264 22	
Unpaid orders May 1, '73	8046 44	
Borough Bonds money borrowed	4000 00	

List of liens and outstanding debt due Borough.

David E. Peightal, muncipal claim	6 00
Wm. P. Orbison	24 00
Trustees of Huntingdon Academy	48 00
Chas. Slaughter	64 75
James Snyder	23 72
P. H. Dhreu	54 40
Cyrus Couch	27 00
Theo. H. Cremer	41 40
St. Johns Episcopal Church	30 85
M. B. Massey	14 22
O. E. M'Neil am't recv. for license	15 00
W. H. Woods, plank walk	5 12
School House, 2d and 3d sts clean'g gutter	1 50
John Rhaum	50
Henry Glazier	1 00
James Fleming	1 50
J. W. Greenland, am't recv. for licenses	6 00
Huntingdon County (arsenal & cleaning gutter	60 50
R. Laugdon, hay	8 83
Saml Langdon, bal. due weigh scales	14 21
John S. Miller, removing ashes	45
R. M. Speer	1 25
R. A. Miller	50
R. B. Petriken	1 00
D. Blair	1 00
F. B. Wallace	25
Theo. H. Cremer	1 00
A. P. Wilson, administrator	2 50
Wm. Orbison	50
H. S. Wharton	25
John Scott	75
Fisher & Sons, estate of	50
Mrs. Hansger	25
Wm. Dorris	50
Wm. March	25
Wm. Bricker	50
B. X. Blair	1 00
S. T. Brown	75
Hugh Lindsey	29 40
Rev. M. K. Foster and others	105 00
N. Decker, Sexton	42 56
Total amount	643 64

N. Decker in account Huntingdon Borough.

DR.		
To amount received for 31 lots		$248 00
CR.		
By work done in June 1872	4 12	
" " " July "	16 75	
" " " August "	6 12	
" " " Oct. "	3 75	
" " " Nov. "	1 50	
" " " March '73	3 62	
" " " April "	75	
" " " May "	24 62	
By 1 year salary to May 1873	20 00	
By cash paid Treasurer	119 00	
By percentage on 119—collected on lots	3 57	
By salary for month of May 1873	1 67	
By amount due borough	42 53	
		$248 00

FRANK W. STEWART, H. G. FISHER, J. S. CORNMAN, } Committee.

June18,1873.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES of the Supervisors of Morris township, for the year ending April 1873.

PETER SHAFFER, Sr., Supervisor.

DR.		
To order on Daniel Keller for		$ 33 82
Amount of Duplicate		343 32
		$377 14
CR.		
By am't pd Durborrow & Co		$ 5 87
Amount of work done		193 28
Forty-four feet plank @ 3 cts		1 32
Twenty-two days labor (self) $1.50		33 00
Cash paid auditor, clerk, &c		4 50
Exonerations		69
		$238 66
Balance in his hands		$138 48

JAMES D. SEEDS, Supervisor.

DR.		
To order on Michael Low		$ 96 13
Amount of Duplicate		292 70
		$388 83
CR.		
By work done		$214 00
J. D. Seeds, hand and team		18 25
Twenty-nine days labor (self) $1.50		43 50
Exonerations		2 49
		$278 24
Balance in his hands		$110 59

We, the auditors, of Morris township, having examined the accounts of Peter Shaffer, sr., and J. D. Seeds, find them to be correct, and as stated above.

F. C. WAITE, PERRY MOORE } Auditors

June18,1873.

SOMETHING NEW.

An elegant Album for 25 cents, holding 24 full sized cards, bound in full gilt cover and sold at the low price of 25 cents, suitable for the pocket or centre table. Order a sample sent by mail, post paid on receipt of 25 cents. 3 for 60 cents, or 6 for $1.

Address BURROW & CO., Baltimore, Md.

☞ Agents wanted. Catalogues of Books, Pictures, &c., sent free.

June18,'73-2t.

FOR SALE.

The Stock and Tools of an established Tin and Hardware Store, which belonged to J. J. Bellman, deceased, and which did a very good business for a number of years, situated in Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa.

For terms address

C. P. HATFIELD,
Administrator of J. J. Bellman, deceased.

Alexandria, June 18, 1873.-2t.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals will be received at the office of the Rock Hill Coal & Iron Co., Orbisonia, Huntingdon county, Pa., until the 20th of June, 1873, for the building of twelve miner's houses, 24x16 feet plan, two stories high, with cellars under one-half. The outside rough horizontal lapboards. Balloon frame, two rooms in each story, sides and ceilings well plastered. Stairs to second floor in one of the rooms. For further particulars apply to the Superintendant.

W. H. INGHAM, President.

C. CONSTABLE, Superintendant.

Orbisonia, June 11, 1873-2t

SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY.

The undersigned having established himself permanently in Huntingdon, would inform the public that he is prepared to manufacture

SADDLES,
BRIDLES,
COLLARS,
and HARNESS

of all kinds and the most approved patterns. Give him a call. Shop No. 606 Washington St., between 6th and 7th, near the Catholic Church.

June11,1873-3mos. JOHN A. BISBIN.

POWELTON SAW MILL.

All orders for White and Yellow Pine, Oak and Poplar boards, Mine Railing, Railroad Ties, Lathes and Callings, etc., etc. Orders for Bridge and Trestle Lumber should be addressed to ARMITAGE RHODES,

Cove Station, Huntingdon county, Pa.

June11,1873-2mos.

New Advertisements.

TAKE SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR

FOR OVER FORTY YEARS THIS PURELY VEGETABLE LIVER MEDICINE has proved to be the GREAT UNFAILING SPECIFIC for Liver Complaint and its painful offspring, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Jaundice Billious attacks, Sick Headache, Colic, Depression of Spirits, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Chills and Fever, &c.

After years of careful experiments, to meet a great and urgent demand, we now produce from our original Genuine Powders

THE PREPARED,

a Liquid form of SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR, containing all its wonderful and valuable properties, and offer it in

ONE DOLLAR BOTTLES.

The Powders, (price as before,)...$1.00 per package. Sent by mail..... 1.04

☞ CAUTION! ☜

Buy no powders or PREPARED SIMMONS' REGULATOR unless in our engraved wrapper, with Trade Mark, Stamp and Signature unbroken. None other is genine.

J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Macon, Ga., and Philadelphia.

For sale by JOHN READ & SONS, Huntingdon, Pa.

June 11, 1873-1y.

AUDITED ACCOUNT OF JAMES C. DAVIS, Collector and Treasurer of Shirley Township School Fund for 1872.

RECEIPTS.

Amount of Duplicate	$2216 55
State appropriation	209 56
Balance from 1861	6 57
	$2432 68

EXPENDITURES.

Amount of teachers orders	$1951 13
Fuel and Contingencies	237 02
Exonerations	28 73
Per cent. for collecting and acting as treasurer	157 33
Balance in treasury	58 45
	$2432 68

We, the undersigned Auditors, certify to the correctness of the above account.

RICHARD COLGATE, ROBERT BINGHAM, DAVID SHAFFER, } Directors.

WM. H. KYPER, Twp., Clerk.

June11,1873-3t.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, appointed Assignee to collect the accounts due the firm of Lewis & Keys, and pay the same to their creditors, hereby gives

The Huntingdon Journal.

Wednesday Morning, June 18, 1873.

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Brief Mention--Home-Made and Stolen

June has five Sundays.

The cat crop is prolific.

Hay harvest is almost here.

Read the new advertisements.

The corn crop looks promising.

Greenberg drives a brisk trade.

Clean up the streets and alleys.

Candidates are coming to the surface.

B. Frank Isenberg is on his pins again.

Stewart Allen makes a good police officer.

"Russ" Henry's bay horse has "git up" in him.

We saw two white mice on Saturday evening.

Sunday school festivals were trump last week.

The County Treasurer is gathering up the cash.

The Sunday School Convention was well attended.

The post office at Bedford Springs has been discontinued.

Dr. M'Culloch spent a couple of days at home last week.

Man-traps—Some of the board-walks in West Huntingdon.

The grove beyond the "cut" appears to be a "Lover's Retreat."

Corporosity is diminishing since the institution of Local Option.

The Bedford *Inquirer* refuses to advertise circuses at any price.

It is said hard cider does the business for the boys, now and then.

Harry E. Shafer, of the Mt. Union *Times*, smiled on us on Saturday.

It seems the 4th of July will go a begging. Oh degenerate Huntingdon!

The fire laddies will visit Hollidaysburg on the approaching 4th of July.

Several fellows were half-seas-over, on Saturday night. *Spruce beer* did it.

Judge Carmon has improved the appearance of his residence by a coat of paint.

Gray still speaks to his acquaintances, notwithstanding he has a new girl baby.

The Council has decided to open Eleventh treet through to "Oneida Heights."

We call especial attention to the announcements of candidates made in this issue.

"Disturbing the Meeting" is out on a revised edition with variations and amendments.

The next Democratic State Convention will meet at Wilkesbarre on the 27th of August.

The potato bug is at its work of destruction. Johnstown public square is to be chained in.

Wm. Stutzman killed a large rattlesnake on Thursday last, and got eleven rattles off of it.

Joe Strouse is building a residence on the bluff overlooking the classic stream of Muddy Run.

Over 2,000,000 of living shad have been placed in the Susquehanna above the Columbia dam.

The prospects for a good wheat crop are said to have never been better at this season of the year.

Capt. W. K. Burchinell is making arrangements to occupy his handsome residence in the west end.

We saw a chap pass our office, on Saturday evening, carrying a fan about the size of a Chinese gong.

Some specimens of iron ore were thrown out the other day, in digging the foundation for the *Pilgrim* Building.

Who was the Doctor from Huntingdon who appeared before daylight the next morning? Tell us and tell us truly.

The ladies who ask you to take chances at Fairs, haven't time to listen to homilies on the impropriety of gambling.

Messrs. Port & Friedly, Butchers, have erected a commodious slaughter-house below the H. & B. R. R., in Portstown.

The tin cans and other disagreeable nuisances, alluded to by our York correspondent, are dispappearing. That's right!

Wm. March we are informed intends building a very handsome private residence on the corner of 7th and Mifflin streets.

The *Times* is authority for the statement, that the Mt. Union Iron Company has expended $180,000 to equip Matilda Furnace.

It is a bad sign to see a newspaper compositor mount a stool early in the morning; it denotes spring fever in a malignant form.

Mr. James A. Brown and Prof. Sanderson held forth to the Arabs on the Portstown bridge, on Sunday evening. A good idea.

Wm. Lauder, Esq., the efficent superintendent of the Kemble Furnaces, was in town last week and reports the furnaces doing splendidly.

Rev. J. W. Plannet, now of Pittsburg, dropped in to see us a few days ago. He expresses himself very much pleased with his new location.

Rumors of cholera are rife in the West. The only way in which pestilence can be kept from our doors is to keep clean. It feeds on the filthy.

It is said the Pennsylvania Railroad will abandon the coal warf here and that a commodious round house has been staked off on the site.

Capt. John L. Ripple, of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, has favored us with a number of New Orleans papers for which he will please accept our thanks.

Doctors Brumbaugh and D. P. Miller were off in attendance upon the meeting of the State Medical Society, at Carlisle, during the latter part of last week.

It is said that kerosene lamp smoke can be prevented by soaking the wick in strong vinegar and drying it before using. The remedy is simple and worth trying.

A friend, who gets his supply of milk from one of the dairies, informs us that he found a small fish in his cream-jug the other morning. The water should be strained.

Pictures of leisure—The young men who lounge on our office steps. They occupy it in the forenoon because it is sunny, and in the afternoon because it is shady!

Hon. John Scott, of this place, and Hon. S. Steele Blair, of Hollidaysburg, were summoned on the U. S. Grand Jury for the Western District, which assembled at Williamsport on Monday last.

It is amusing to hear how many claim to have been the exception spoken of by our Three Springs correspondent, last week. But it is universally admitted that that was the largest bottle in the memory of man.

Instructions have been issued to the police to arrest all persons found drunk upon our streets. Persons who get their drink elsewhere, and come here to exhibit themselves, will find that it will not be a paying investment.

The horses of Adolph Opel, of Black Log Valley, took fright at something in Mt. Union, last week, and started off on a run. Mr. Opel's boy was thrown out, the wheels passed over him but without doing him serious injury.

On last Thursday, during the session of the Union Sabbath School Convention, all the Sabbath Schools in town assembled in the new Presbyterian church, when it was said there were not less than 1300 in the auditorium.

Mr. James M'Call, an old citizen of Henderson township, died, suddenly, on Thursday night. He returned to bed in his usual good health, and died about 10 o'clock. He was a good citizen, and was much esteemed in the neighborhood in which he lived.

The *Decem lineata*, or Colorado bug has put in an appearance, and is "going for" the potato vines and other vegetables with characteristic rapacity and destructiveness. Some localities have suffered considerably from the ravages of this destructive insect.

We saw a young lady, the other day, over whose head some twenty-five or thirty summers have passed, with her hands bandaged with old stockings, rags, &c., in order to make them appear as though she did not work.—Shame on such cod-fish aristocracy.

What a difference in the weight of things a little beer will make. A friend, fishing with a small hook and line, insists that he brought a thirty-pound snapper to the surface. The extreme weight was in the beer and not in the snapper, only our friend couldn't see it.

A patent clasp, for keeping "provoking" bustles in position, would realize a fortune to the inventor. Every lady who has been unfortunate on the streets in her time would invest one dollar, and recommend the article to her sisters on the ground of "you know how it is yourself."

We had the pleasure of meeting, a few days ago, E. W. Lightner, Esq., late editor of the Greenville *Advance*, and still later on the Mercer *Dispatch*. He is an ardent admirer of the "art preservative" and speaks in glowiag terms of its appreciation in old Mercer. Welcome to Huntingdon. Call again.

A couple of individuals of the bachelor persuasion were debating in public the other evening, whether they would take lunch at their quarters, when a quiet old gentleman slyly remarked that he had seen a whole keg full rolled in during the day. They deny the gentle impeachment vigorously.

The corner-stone of the new M. E. Church, at Warriorsmark, was laid on Saturday last, under the auspices, if we are correctly informed, of the Masonic fraternity. Rev. Dr. Colder, of the Penn'a. Agricultural College, Centre county, delivered the opening address, to a large and appreciative audience.

Mr. Elias Bartol, one of the proprietors of the planing mill, in the west end, made a narrow escape from losing his right hand, one day last week. He was talking to one of the workmen, and turning around his wrist came in contact with a circular saw, cutting a gash in his wrist half an inch deep.

The station houses along the Broad Top railroad are all to be rebuilt or repaired. The station house at Mt. Dallas has been very much improved, and next in order will come Riddlesburg, then Marklesburg, McConnellstown, &c., &c. This will add much to appearances along the line. The old station houses have been a disgrace.

Felty Brown, who is quite a wag, visited Philadelphia a few weeks ago. While sauntering leisurely along one of the principal thoroughfares a couple of finely dressed ladies passed him. One lady remarked to the other, in an under tone, "that fellow would make a good sign for a lager beer saloon." Felty says: "I shust know vat day say all de time, but I didn't stop!"

We were up to Altoona the other morning. The car in which we rode was filled with the most liberal passengers we have seen for a long time. Each appeared to have paid for two seats. We had one gratification, however, we crowded the brakeman out of his seat behind the stove. We always like to crowd brakemen. They are such a big feeling set of cusses.

From all portions of the county we hear the complaint of unfavorable weather and backward crops. Should the present drought continue it will undoubtedly tell fearfully upon the corn, oats and grass. The wheat crop appears, so far, to hold its own, with favorable indications for at least an average crop. A good rain would be hailed with unbounded satisfaction.

The Natcher Electic Railway Reporter, patented by G. Natcher, Esq., of this place, in 1865 and 1870, gives notice of the approach of trains to crossings and other points, by ringing bells caused by the action of the trains. Scores of lives and vast quantities of valuable property can be saved, in a single year, by this simple invention. It is used on several railroads with great success.

We overheard the following conversation between two boys, on the street, the other day, which diverted us no little. Tom said to Jim: "Jim, do you know how they make this Samson oil?" "I suppose," said Jim, "they rendered it out of old Samson." "Well, now," said Tom, "I do suppose they did make it in that way, but I tell you one thing, Tom, if Samson hadn't been fatter than John Logan or Professor Guss they wouldn't have got much oil." "That's so!"

The closets on many of the cars of the Pennsylvania railroad are in such a filthy condition that the stench emitted by them is enough to create sickness. The stench from the clothing of the person who is so unfortunate as to have to visit one of them is intolerable. A little scrubbing and a few ounces of disinfectant would remedy all this. An inspector ought to be provided for the inspection of all passenger cars if railroad companies will not take the necessary pains to make the proper sanitary regulations for the benefit of passengers.

Wanted, at the church at Saltillo, some fifteen or twenty good looking young men to stand in the aisle after the congregation is dismissed.. They will be required to take a position in the aisle so it will be impossible for ladies to pass out, and have cheek enough to stare a lady in the face at least five minutes without winking. After abandoning the first position they will be required to repair to the outside and perform the same service. Those applying for this position will be required to give satisfactory references. Address, Box 504, Saltillo, Pa.

Mr. E. L. Russ, who was for a number of years connected with the Harrisburg *Telegraph* Job Office, and who is experienced and thoroughly skilled in his profession, is now in charge of the JOURNAL Job Office, and is prepared to do all kinds of Job work in a manner that cannot be surpassed by any of the regular city Job Offices. This is the first time in the history of the printing business in this place, that one who has spent much of a lifetime, exclusively devoted to Job Printing, has been engaged here. We hope this liberal enterprise will be duly appreciated by our people, and that all those who have Job work to do will give us a trial. tf.

We remarked a brakeman on the P. the other morning. He was standing on the platform when the train stopped. He deliberately stepped down, swelled himself up plumb-full of blast, then looked patronizingly upon a passenger or two whom he condescended to favor with his attention while hobbling upon the platform; the passengers in, he, in a condescending way, recognized an acquaintance; he stretched out his left hand deliberately, which was grasped by the other with a will, then in a slow, solemn, dignified way, he said, expanding his chest about sixteen inches, "How a-r-e y-o-u, old boy?" A moment later he was strutting up and down the platform—putting on more style than the Shah of Persia. He is the brakeman of the period. We mean to have this fellow copyrighted.

It was Monday afternoon of last week. The sun was pouring down red-hot rays. Our office was within a fraction of being as hot as Nebuchadnezzer's iron establishment on a noted occasion. We had waded through some twenty or thirty columns of proof, we don't exactly remember which, and were just consigning the last slip to the devil, when, would you believe it, in sauntered the Right Reverend Doctor Lutz, senior editor of the Bedford *Inquirer*. Of course we gave him a *warm* reception, so warm that he threw off his dignity and got down to John pure and simple in less than two minutes. We were most confounded glad to see him. We moved ourself and put on the agreeable, and John's reverential bearing wilted down. We forgave his clerical demeanor because he was on his way to Synod. We might pursue this subject further if we did not expect to meet him on his return. He's such a reverend editor! Come again, friend John.

THE HUNTINGDON SWINDLE.—REPLEVIN CASE.—In April last, we published a statement of the above case from the Hollidaysburg *Standard*. Five of the horses which had been purchased by Lyon and Hammond, the concoctors of the scheme to swindle Mr. Livingston, were replevined by the latter at the Coleman House, and to recover these suit was brought. The case was arbitrated on Thursday last before John Baum, Wm. Russell and George Frysinger. The whole thing was about as deep laid a plot to inveigle a confiding man as we have read of for a long time, and would have done credit to the most expert sharpers of New York. Lyon professed to be the owner of a valuable fanning mill, and himself and confederate were evidently on the watch for some one suitable for their purpose. From information given them at Huntingdon and Petersburg, the selected Mr. Livingston as a proper medium, and after ascertaining his confiding nature and a weak point went to work. He was first approached by offers of agency in selling the machine, and as travel was likely to be agreeable he accepted the accepted the offer on trial. Hints were now thrown out of a rich widow at Elmira, New York, named "Jennie Robbins," of course awakening Mr. L's curiosity. She was to be at the Coleman House, Lewistown, at a certain time, and Mr. L. was brought here and of course introduced. Taken altogether she was a woman well calculated to please a younger man than Mr. L., and carried out her part of the programme to perfection, which was to encourage Livingston to buy the right instead of acting as agent. At this stage Hammond appeared, and then Lyon made the offer to sell for $8000, all for friendship's sake Hammond told Livingston he could not bargain with Lyon, and added if he would buy 56 counties in the State and one in New York, he would give him $12,500 for them, and Mrs. Jennie advised him by all means to do it. He yielded, and notes were then given and an agreement entered into. Lyon and Hammond finding that the notes ($2000 each) to suit their purposes, induced Livingston to give some smaller ones in the purchase of horses in Huntingdon county. These were given, not payable to Lyon, but to the owners of the horses, in the purchase of which Livingston was present and talked in. The neighborhood by this time began to be suspicious, and the swindlers voluntarily told their victim that they would buy no more horses until this thing was settled, and as an evidence of their good faith they would deposit to his credit from $3,500 to $5,000 in the First National Bank of Huntingdon by the following Friday. Failing to do this, and Hammond going away with the horses, aroused Livingston to the conviction that everybody was not as honest as himself, and warrants were taken out, but the birds had flown. Some of the stock was stopped at Hollidaysburg, where it was, we believe, sold by the sheriff, and five horses replevined here. As a criminal suit was likely to follow, interested parties had to get Mrs. Jennie (who is a Mrs. Shultz, of Alexandria), out of the road. She was induced first to visit Mifflintown, then came to Lewistown. From here Hammond and this lady were driven to Milroy by a Mr. Ward. Remaining there some days Hammond and Jennie went to Lamonte, Centre county, until the Huntingdon court was over. In securing the services of this woman and spiriting away a man named Chamberlain and a barkeeper named Stewart (since dead) also figured. This is a brief outline of the testimony in the case, though some circumstances decidedly rich, might be added. The arbitrators took the view, first, that the inception of the scheme was a conspiracy, and Livingston's notes obtained through fraud; and second, that as he was instrumental in purchasing the horses replevined here, and his money paid for them, he was equitably entitled to the ownership. The award was for plaintifff, with $25 damages, and costs.—*Lewistown Gazette.*

A WONDERFUL INVENTION—RAILROAD TRAINS MOMENTARILY REPORTING THEIR OWN PROGRESS BY ELECTRICITY.—A patent has been secured by G. Natcher, Esq., at present of this place, and which is now controlled, we learn, for the purpose of introduction, by a company of enterprising gentlemen, under the firm name of G. Natcher & Co., for an Electric Railway Reporter or Signal, which is operated on ordinary telegraphic wires attached to tappets, so placed as to receive the weight of the car wheels, which thereby open and close the current of Electricity, which current, striking upon a bell or bells, causes an alarm to be given a rod, a mile or miles, if advisable, in advance or rear of a train. A Signal, stationed at a Crossing, will be rung instantaneously at any fixed distance as the train approaches thus giving fair notice to all persons to clear the track. One of these alarms placed at a station will report a train, tappet after tappet, until it passes on to the tappets of the next signal station, where a similar report is made and so on to the end of the route. If a train is delayed or wrecked it will be immediately reported at the station and other trains regulated accordingly by which means hundreds of lives and vast quantities of property may be saved. The improvement that enables trains to give notice of their approach to Crossings and to Approaching Trains meets a want that has long been one of the most serious embarrassments to railroading. We doubt whether this invention is second in importance to the Westinghouse brake. The general speed at which trains are now run, owing to the late inventions, makes it absolutely necessary to use Electricity as an alarm or signal agent.

A HUNTINGDON MAN DANGEROUSLY INJURED AT ST. LOUIS.—The St. Louis *Journal* says: Last evening Ben. Williams, a resident of Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, arrived in Carondelet by the Iron Mountain Railway, and having a plentiful lack of lucre, was compelled by stern necessity, to take his lodgings outside of the South St. Louis Furnace. He chose his bed beside a large casting, weighing fully a thousand pounds, to which a mule was secured. Soon after he fell into a deep slumber, the animal became frightened at a stentorian snore let off by Williams, and pulling hard on the halter strap, pulled the casting on to him. When discovered and rescued, twenty minutes later, he was unconscious, and taken to the Health office. Blood was oozing from his eyes, ears and mouth, and it is thought he is dangerously injured. William is a Welshman, aged about thirty years.

NEW FEATURE!—*Grand Auction Sale!*—Will be sold, at the Castilian Garden, on Saturday evening, June 21st, by E. C. Summers & Co., a large assortment of Dry Goods, consisting of Grenadines, Alpacas, Calicoes, Shirtings, Muslins, Fancy Goods, Toys, Hats, Caps, Albums, Parasols, &c., &c.

Responsible men wanted in every township in Huntingdon county to sell "Lives of the Governors of Pennsylvania." Apply at once, and secure choice of territory, to A. Wilson, Box 26, Huntingdon, Pa.

A RAILROAD WRECK.—Wednesday afternoon, while the sun sent the mercury up to the neighborhood of red-hot, we walked the butt-end of two miles to experience the extreme and glorious privilege (it is near the 4th of July, you know,) of contemplating with our own eyes, and hearing with our own ears, the sad fate of one monster engine and seven old cars in front of the New Car Shops. It appears that the Local Freight was backing out of the siding, and insufficient notice was given to the engineer of No. 447, hauling a regular freight, and the latter ran into the rear of the Local with the above result. The cars were completely shivered to splinters. The engine was a most undignified object down over the bank. An engine—one of those high heeled saucy fellows—must feel bad under such circumstances. It looks extremely humiliating.

After spending half an hour or so in the way of the men, we came to the conclusion that wrecks must be exceedingly unprofitable, especially to railroad companies; but, then they are a pretty good thing for employees. The employee who don't see blessings in a wreck must be a goose. If it were not for wrecks what would railroads have for their employees to do, we would like to know? Just look at it—there were seven cars and one engine smashed to slivers, now these must be replaced and who is to do it if not the employees? Wrecks, gentlemen, are what the honest people want, in fact some of them must have them or get up and dust. But we have no doubt that some Buekel could show just how many wrecks must occur in each year and how many employees are necessary for all such emergencies.

It was a clever thing to see Steele, with his good clothes on, bustling around telling the army of men begrimed with coal dirt, what must be done; to see Harry Noel quietly smiling and directing Tom, Dick and Harry; Kauffman putting in a word when it was needed to his boys and Cozzens taking hold with a will. Each appeared to know his place and kept it. The telegraph operator had his under cover of a wrecked car and kept up a click, click, click with outside barbarians, which may have been amusement for him but it was a wonderful sameness to us. Fortunately, as usual on such occasions, no body was hurt and we hope no body was to blame. This thing of having to have a scape-goat is a bad piece of business. It always ends in some poor devil being discharged to make room for somebody who blunders into something worse. From the appearance of No. 447 now it will be sometime before she will be able to repeat the trick.

We have this to say in behalf of the good citizens of that locality, that while a whole carload of the finest and best of sand, put up in sacks weighing several hundred pounds each, was thrown around loose, yet we have not heard of a single sack having been carried away. Had this accident occurred in Altoona, Tyrone or Hollidaysburg, not only all the sand, but every splinter of the cars would have been carried off. We sympathize with the company.

THE EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—The way they are doing things on that road now looks like business; to use the expression of one of the managers. The rails have been laid nearly to the first trestle, about three-fourths of a mile. For this distance three rails have been laid, making the road both broad and narrow guage. The broad guage is to allow P. R. R., cars to be run out for the purpose of loading and unloading on the E. B. T. R. R. Co's grounds. On these grounds adjoining the town on the Southeast side, they are making a field full of sidings. This will be a regular car yard, as well as a place for loading and unloading ore as aforesaid. Here has been constructed a fine turn table; and an engine house and car shops are in course of construction. A well is being dug to supply the engines with water.

Twenty feet down, in digging this well, a very promising lead of fossil ore was struck. The lead will probably be followed up, and if enough ore is found, Mount Union may yet lay claim to some of "the furnaces." [It were a consummation devoutly to be wished.]

Of the rolling stock for the new road, twenty-four wheel dummys, five eight wheel flats, and two engines have been received. The engines are very fine ones. They are being put in running order by Mr. William Maynes of the Baldwin Locomotive works. Mr. Maynes is a practical machinist of many years experience, and he can tell more about locomotive engines and in a more satisfactory manner than any one with whom we have ever talked on the subject. He intends to remain and run one of the engines after things have been gotten under headway, and we have't the least doubt of his ability to run one well. The first engine is to be run by Mr. Isaac Rickets of Harrisburg, for many years an engineer on the P. R. R. This company intends to have its work done by men of experince. Mr. George Killing of Harrisburg, for many years a conductor on the P. R. R., is to be conductor of the first train. The engines will soon be ready for work, and a gravel and construction train will be put on this week.

The grading of the road is nearly completed on the first division; and it will not be long until the rails are down and trains running to Orbisonia.—*Mt. Union Times.*

SHAD FISHERIES.—Under the direction of the fish commissioners appointed by the Governor for fishways will be constructed on the Susquehanna and Juniata rivers this summer—one at the Columbia dam, one at the dam at Clark's ferry, one at the Shamokin dam at Sunbury and one at Millerstown, Perry county, above the confluence of the Juniata and Susquehanna. The old fishway at the Columbia dam will also be repaired out of the appropriation of $32,000 made by the Legislature. From the mouth of the Juniata to Huntingdon there are four dams, all of which will be provided with fishways within the next three years. It has not been definitely determined where the several hatching houses for which there is an appropriation of $10,000 shall be located.

From the rapidity with which shad propagate and the adaptability of the Susquehanna and its tributaries to their health and habits it is reasonable to predict that the introduction of fishways to allow shad to ascend the streams will bring back to us the old time fisheries in a few years. An idea may be formed of the myriads of shad in the Susquehanna in the early history of the state from the fact that between 1790 and 1800 nearly 10,000 were caught in a seine at one haul at Plymouth, Luzerne county. At three fisheries at that point the annual catch amounted to about 200,000 in an ordinary season. In 1825 the erection of dams prevented the fish from ascending and destroyed the fisheries. Before this innovation shad could be obtained at eight and ten cents apiece at Plymouth—now they command twenty-five and thirty cents per pound.—*Patriot.*

OUR FIRESIDE FRIEND.—This is the title of a Literary paper published by Waters & &o., in Chicago, Illinois, which appears to be a decided success. John W. Scott, Esq., of Shade Gap, this county, is the agent. It gives a handsome chromo entitled "Cute," encased in a heavy walnut frame, and a chance to draw a prize ranging from $2 to $5000. The subscription price is only $3.00. Mr. Scott intends canvassing the county. We have receivd the *Friend* for the last year, and know it to be a good paper.

Farmers, A. R. Stewart & Co., have just received a large lot of Scythes, Snaths, Rakes, &c., &c. [je18,2w

Ladies' Lasting Gaiters only $1.50 at E. C. Summers & Co.'s.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for July opens with a timely paper by W. H. Ridcing, entitled "Jack Ashore," exposing the peculiar temptations and demoralizing influences to which salors are subject in our metropolis. The article is characteristieally illustrated. An illustrated artiele on "National Standards and Emblems," by H. K. W. Wilcox, is novel and interesting, and especially timely *apropos* of the Fourth. A similar consideration renders seasonable also the paper on the "Signers of the Declaration," which contains twenty-three fac-similes of the signers' handwriting, the selection being made from characteristic letters, suggestions from which form the basis of a very entertaining article by Mr. Lossing. This subject will be concluded in the August number.

A series of illustrated papers descriptive of General Sherman's recent tour in Europe and the East, written by the General's said de-camp, Colonel J. C. Audenried, is begun in this number. That part of the first article which relates to Sicily is very ably supplemented by Mr. Junius Henri-Brown's beautifully illustrated paper on "Sicily and the Sicilians."

Emilio Castelar, the Spanish Republican leader, continues in this number his instructive and eloquent exposition of the Republican movement in Europe. He commences a series of papers on the place occupied by the German races in modern revolutions, and a large portion of this first article relates to the philosophical systems of Kant and Fichte.

The progress of Russian conquest in Central Asia, the peculiar features of the policy carried out in this brilliant career of conquest, and the commercial aspect of the Asian question, constitute the subject matter of a brilliant and ably considered contribution by Thomas W. Knox, entitled "Russian policy in Asia."

The "Old Stager" continues his interesting recollections, dealing this month mainly with examples of extemporaneous forensic efforts in Congress.

D. R. Castleton contributes a very interesting character-sketch, entitled, "Was it a Failure?" and Mrs Frank M'Carthy gives us a very humorous story, "The Rev. Gabriel McMurray's Conversion." Charles Reade, in this number, brings in his senses the hero of his story, "A Simpleton," and introduces him to African diamonds, while he re-introduces Lord Tadcaster as the suitor of Rosa, thus holding within his readers' bewildered vision the prospect of an Enoch Arden denouement of the most interesting and pathetic character.

The poetry of the number is contributed by Bayard Taylor, Kate Putnam Osgood, Mrs. M. D. Brine, Tracy Robinson, Miss Constance F. Woolson, and Miss Fannie R. Robinson. Mrs. Brine's poem, "Down by the Brook," is accompanied by a very beautiful illustration.

The Editorial Departments are excellent as usual, including a contribution from Dr. Samuel Osgood for the Easy Chair, an exhaustive summary of scientific progess, a very complete Historical Record, and an entertaining Editor's Drawer.

WATKINS GLEN.—The famous Watkins Glen, located at Watkins Schuyler county, New York, which has become one of the most popular summer resorts in the United States, and is annually visited by tens of thousands of people from all sections of the country, will—with its two mountain house—be open this season for visitors on or before the 1st of June. The entire Glen property has recently been purchased by John J. Lytle & Co., of Philadelphia, who have made many important improvements, nearly all the staircases, brides and railings having been renewded, and the Glen is in a much better safer condition than ever before. These gentlemen will personally supervise and manage the Glen, and its summer hotels, during the season of 1873, and spare no time or expense in endeavoring to make it an attractive and pleasant place of resort for the public.

The Watkins Glen, manifold as are its scenic charms, is by no means the only feature of interest pertaining to the romantic surroundings of the village from which it takes its name. Seneca lake, one of the most beautiful sheets of water in the world, with the magnificent views which the highlands around it afford, Hector Falls, two and a half miles north of Watkins on the east shore of the lake, visted for several years past by great numbers of people, are well worthy the attention of tourists and will be hailed with delight by all students and admirers of nature.

THE BIRDS.—It is a noticeable fact to all persons who visit the country this season that there are vastly more birds of the various species to be seen than has been the case for many years, owing in a great measure, we presume, to the wise provisions of the Game Law, which protects all classes of insectivorous birds from the murderous fowling-piece of the gunner and wanton forays of the boys. Several years ago it was a very rare occurrence, indeed, to see a bird of any kind within the borough limits, having been so reduced and thinned out by the incessant warfare upon them by the sportsmen, and the robbing of their nests and destruction of the young by mischievous boys; but now, since receiving the protection of the law, they have so rapidly multiplied and increased that our yards and gardens are made musical by the hosts of birds which visit them daily, and it is not an unusual sight to see flocks of robins, etc., perched upon the trees along some of the back streets, unmindful of the noise and din of the busy town. They should receive the protection of every citizen, and all persons who wantonly shoot or otherwise injure and destroy them, should be punished according to law.—*Ex.*

LIST OF PATENTS issued from the United States Patent Office, to Pennsylvania Inventors, for the week ending MAY 20, 1873, and each bearing that date. Furnished this paper by Cox & Cox, Solicitors of Patents, Washington, D. C.

Spark Arrester and Extinguisher for Locomotives, John W. Gray, Harrisburg; Treating Heavy Petroleum, John Jay Looney, St. Petersburg; Cleaning Oil Wells, John Jay Looney, St. Petersburg; Apparatus for Detaching Horses, Hezekiah Latshaw, McKnightstown; Screw Driver, Chas. Law, Pittston; Brake for Coal Cars, David Wetsel, Morris; Chain Machine, Benj. Huskey, Erie; Shingle Machine, Samuel M. King, Lancaster; Running Gear for Carriages, Rufus Kline & Robert M. Jack, Pottstown; Threshing Machine, Harvy Wehler, Hampton, *Reissue*; Paper Washer, E. S. Hanna, Pittsburg.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—Under the present management of the Huntingdon and Broad Top railroad many substantial improvements have been added to the important line, among which the introduction of several new and elegant passenger cars, with a handsome exterior and interior, comfortable seats, good ventilation and generally possessing an inviting appearance. New rails are being put down, the high trestles filled up and the condition of the road improved wherever the necessity exists. The time made by trains is already much better than heretofore, and passengers are as secure from accident as on any railroad in the State.—*Patriot.*

FOR RENT.—Three rooms and a kitchen, No. 422 Penn street, Huntingdon, suitable for a small family or boarders. Kitchen and one room furnished if desired. Apply to Mrs. L. A. Hamer. [je18-2w

A fine lot of Childrens, Carriages for sale at the sign of the Padlock.
je18,2w] A. R. STEWART & Co.

Wm. March & Bro. have taken away the miserable old shed which stood in front of their store-room and painted the front of the store building, which has improved it a hundred per cent. Go and see them and ascertain the change they have made. They sell goods as cheap as the cheapest.

William Warther & Fred. Steinhooff, House Sign and Fresco Painters, do graining, calcining, paper hanging, and everything be longing to their branch of business. Shop opposite the JOURNAL office. Give them a trial. [m7-4t

A responsible person wishing an Estey Cottage Organ can procure one, at one-half cash and the balance in nine or twelve months. Apply to Box 234, Huntingdon, Pa. [tf.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF MILLINERY GOODS.—Miss E. M. Africa has just returned from the east with a large and fashionable stock of bonnets, hats, notions, assortment of children's aprons, &c., &c. And every thing in her line. tf.

Buy your Wall Paper, Window Shades, Books and Stationery at Langdon's Book Store. It is the cheapest store of the kind in town. tf.

TWO HUNDRED WEST HUNTINGDON LOTS FOR SALE.

Apply to R. ALLISON MILLER, No. 228½ Hill St.

Farmers take notice, that the highest price is paid for country produce at E. C. Summers & Co.'s.

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Reported Weekly for the JOURNAL by Henry & Co.

HUNTINGDON PA., June 17, 1873.

	Wholesale.	Retail.
BUTTER	$	$ 15
COFFEE, O. G. Java	28	28
" Maricabo	21@24	23@25
" Rio, choice	24@26	25
" Rio, good	23@25	25
" Rio, fair	17@19	20
" O. G. Java, roasted		33
" Maricabo, "		28
" Rio, choice, "		32
" Rio, good, "		25
EGGS		15
FLOUR, white wheat		9 50
" red wheat		9 00
WHEAT, white, per bush		1 60
" red, "		1 50
RYE		75
CORN		55
OATS		38
Buckwheat		60
Potatoes		50 to 60

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16, 1873.

Bark moves slowly at $32.50 per ton for No. 1 Quercitron. Tanners Bark is nominal.

Seeds—In Timothy and Cloverseed nothing doing to fix quotations. Flaxseed is scarce and in demand at $2.20@2.25.

The Flour market presents no new features worthy of special notice. There is no shipping demand, and the operations of the home consumers are confined to their immediate wants. About 1,000 barrels changed hands, including superfine at $4.50@5; Pennsylvania extra at $5; Iowa and Wisconsin extra family at $7.25@7.50; Minnesota do. do. at $7.50@8.25; Pennsylvania do. do. at $7.75@9; Ohio and Indiana do. do. at $7.75@9; and fancy brands at $9.50@11 as in quality. Rye flour sells at $4.37½@4.50.

In Corn Meal no sales.

There is no vitality in the Wheat market, and prices favor buyers. Sales of Pennsylvania and Western red at $1 60@1 66; amber at $1 68@1 70, and No. 1 spring at $1·50@1 55. Rye cannot be quoted at over 83@85c for Western Pennsylvania. Corn is unsettled. Sales of 2,000 bus. yellow at 56@59c., and Western mixed at 56@58c. Oats are steady, with sales of 3,000 bus. Western at 50@52c. for white, and 48c for mixed.

In Barley and Malt no sales.

Whisky is not so firm; small sales of Western iron-bound at 95c.

Deaths.

CRAWFORD.—In Altoona on the 8th ot June, 1873, Jane A. wife of Alonzo Crawford, formerly of Waterstreet, Pa., aged 19 years, 5 months and 30 days.

McPHERRAN.—At Philadelphia, May 28, 1873, Samuel H. McPherran.

Special Notices.

Centaur Liniment.

There is no pain which the Centaur Liniment will not relieve, no swelling it will not subdue, and no lameness which it will not cure. This is strong language, but it is true. Where the parts are not gone, its effects are marvelous. It has produced more cures of rheumatism, neuralgia, lock-jaw, palsy, sprains, swellings, caked breasts, scalds, burns, salt-rheum, ear-ache, &c., upon the human frame, and of strains, spavin, gall, &c., upon animals in one year than have all other pretended remedies since the world began. It is a counter-irritant, an all-healing pain reliever. Cripples throw away their crutches, the lame walk, poisonous bites are rendered harmless, and the wounded are healed without a scar. It is no humbug. The The recipe is published around each bottle. It is selling as no article ever before sold, and it sells because it does just what it pretends to do. Those who now suffer from rheumatism, pain or swelling, deserve to suffer if they will not use Centaur Liniment. More than 1000 certificates of remarkable cures, including frozen limbs, chronic rheumatism, gout, running tumors, &c., have been received. We will send a circular containg certificates, the receipt, &c., gratis, to any one requesting it. One bottle of the yellow wrapper Centaur Liniment is worth one hundred dollars for spavined or sweenied horses and mules, or for screw-worm from sheep. Stock owners—this liniment is worth your attention. No family should be without Centaur Liniment. Price 50 cents a bottle, large bottles $1.00.

J. B. ROSE & CO.,
53 Broadway, New York.

CASTORIA is more than a substitute for Castor Oil. It is the only *safe* article in existence which is certain to assimilate the food, regulate the bowels, cure wind-colic and produce natural sleep. It contains neither minerals, morphine or alcohol, and is pleasant to take. Children need not cry and mothers may rest. [mch26-6mos.

E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.—E. F. Kunkel's celebrated Bitter Wine of Iron will effectually cure liver complaint, jaundice, dyspepsia, chronic or nervous debility, chronic diarrhea, disease of the kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered liver, stomach or intestines; such as constipation, flatulence, inward piles, fullness of blood to the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust for food, fullness or weight in the stomach, sore eructations, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the stomach, swimming of the head, hurried or difficult breathing, fluttering of the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, dull pain in the head, deficiency of prespiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, limbs, &c., sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil and great depression of spirits.

They are entirely vegetable and free from all alcoholic stimulent and all injurous ingredients, and are pleasant in taste and smell, mild in their operations, will remove impurities from the body and give health and vigor to the frame.

Beware of counterfeits. The genuine is sold only in $1 bottles.

Sold by Druggists and dealers everywhere. E. F. KUNKLE, Proprietor, No. 259 North Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. [june18-4t.

New Advertisements.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

[*Estate of GEORGE STEEL, deceased.*]

Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of George A. Steel, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

MILTON S. LYTLE,
May21,'73. Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

[*Estate of J. J. BELLMAN, deceased.*]

Letters of administration on the estate of J. J. Bellman, late of Alexandria borough, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

CHARLES P. HATFIELD,
May21,'73. Administrator.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE

The subscriber, offers at private sale, his farm within one-fourth mile of Hopewell, on the H. & B. T. R. R., said farm contains 50 acres of well-improved land, with a good Frame House and Bank Barn, both nearly new, and all necessary outbuildings, a spring of never-failing water at the door, also, an apple orchard of 140 trees of choice fruit. Terms reasonable.

GEO. G. GIBSON.
May21,'73-3mos.

SMUCKER & BROWN,

UNDERTAKERS.

A large stock of COFFINS on hand trimmed to order and funerals attended with the New Hearse.
May14,'73-1y.

Real Estate.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, J. HALL MUSSER.

HUNTINGDON LAND AGENCY.

Persons having Real Estate to *sell*, as well as those who wish to purchase, will find it greatly to their advantage to consult the undersigned, who, in connection with their

The Huntingdon Journal.

Farm and Household.

The Hand that Holds the Plow.

DEDICATED TO THE FARMERS OF AMERICA.

[The following song is timely and to the point, and will awken enthusiasm wherever it is sung:]

Brothers of the plow,
The power is with you;
The world in expectation waits
For action prompt and true;
Oppression stalks abroad,
Monopolies abound,
Their giant hands already clutch
The tillers of the ground.

Chorus—Awake! then awake!
The great world must be fed,
And Heaven gives the power
To the hand that holds the bread.
Yes, Brothers of the plow!
The people "must" be fed,
And Heaven gives the power
To the hand that holds the bread.

Brothers of the plow!
In calm and quiet might
You've waited long and patiently
For what was yours by right—
A fair reward for toil,
A free and open field,
An honest share for wife and home
Of what your harvests yield.

Chorus—Awake! then awake! &c.

Brothers of the plow!
Come, rally once again:
Come gather from the prairies wide,
The hillside and the plain;
Not, as in days of yore,
With trump of battle's sound—
But come and make the world respect
The tillers of the ground.

Chorus—Awake! then awake! &c.

The Value of the Roller.

The Commissioner of Agriculture, in an article on agricultural machinery, makes the following just remarks on the use of the roller. He says: "Of all the implements for use upon the farm there is no one which tells of greater benefits than the roller. It pulverizes the clods, smooths the surface for the scythe or the reaper, and compacts the earth about the seed and roots of plants; but above all, and of more importance than all, it destroys vermin. That the earth should be made fine is the object of plowing and harrowing. A roller greatly conduces to this. That small stones and rough places should be driven out of the way of the scythe or mower, is a *desideratum* which every farmer will appreciate, and when the seed is first sown, and when the frosty winter or thawing of the spring have loosened its growth upon the surface it may be imagined how it would be benefitted by giving it a bed in the earth again. But its most useful purpose is less satisfactorily explained, for its only proof is only found in the experience of its use. All know that most of the vermin which afflicts the farmers' crop has its resting and often its breeding place in the earth; there, and upon the young and tender plant, where it deposits its eggs. The cut worm destroys corn at the surface; the Hessian fly deposits eggs upon the wheat blade, which often falls to the ground.

The earth, in fine, is fully charged with the eggs and the embryo of vermin of all sorts, in all stages, and it may readily be imagined what an amount of destruction would follow the passage of a heavy roller over the surface.

Hiring Farm Men.

That farmer is fortunate who has two or three active and intelligent sons able and willing to take hold of farm work. Make much of them. Those who have to hire should be willing to pay good wages for good men. We do not sufficiently discriminate. Wages are high; but good men are not likely to take much less than they got last year. Farmers are very remiss in one thing; they do not insist on having "a character" from the last employer.

It should be a hard matter for a bad man, or one who left his employer during the busy season, to get another place. Farmers should combine to drive an unfaithful servant from the neighborhood. Pay good wages, and treat them with kindly consideration, but insist on having respectful behavior, and good work. Know what a good day's work is, and get it; but do not ask for more. An unreasonable employer makes discontented servants. If they do well, tell them so; if not, reprove mildly but firmly.

Transplanting Evergreens.

The best season for transplanting is June or July. The Hon. Samuel Walker, once President of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, who owned then extensive nurseries in Roxbury, transplanted 100 arbor vitæ trees for the writer on the 1st day of August, warranting every one to live, and only one or two died. They should be watered at the time and mulched, but not watered again unless very dry weather and then not oftener than once a week, as they do not require as much water as deciduous trees, and may be killed by too much. The late N. P. Willis thanked the writer for the above information, and said he had tried the experiment at Idlewild on the Hudson, with perfect success, many years ago.

COAL ASHES are only beneficial to trees when applied as a mulch where the trees stand in grass. At least we have never found them useful in any other way, when applied alone. They keep the grass down, if applied in sufficient quantity, and the soil loose. But they are excellent to mix with any kind of fermenting manure. They are very good deodisers or absorbents, and can be used with the most profit in this manner.—*Rural New Yorker.*

JELLIES may be kept from molding by pulverizing loaf sugar as finely as possible, and covering the surface of the jelly with it to the depth of a quarter inch. Jellies may be kept for years in this way.

THE Mark Lane Express is "persuaded that Europe will want all the wheat America can spare.

A SHEEP with a sore nose may be made happy by the application of tar and sulphur to the part affected.

United States Laws.

(Published by Authority.)

LAWS
OF THE
UNITED STATES
PASSED AT THE
THIRD SESSION OF THE FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

[GENERAL JATURE—No 8.]

AN ACT supplemental to and amendatory of an act entitled "An act to prescribe the mode of obtaining evidence in cases of contested elections," approved February nineteen, eighteen hundred and fifty-one.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all contested election cases the time allowed for taking testimony shall be ninety days, and the testimony shall be taken in the following order: The contestant shall take testimony during the first forty days; the returned member during the succeeding forty days; and the contestant may take testimony in rebuttal only during the remaining ten day of said period. Such testimony in rebuttal may be taken on five days' notice. Testimony may be taken at two or more places at the same time.

SEC. 2. Depositions of witnesses residing outside of the district and beyond the reach of a subpœna may be taken before any officer authorized by law to take testimony in contested election cases in the district in which the witness to be examined may reside.

SEC. 3. That the party desiring to take a deposition or depositions under the provisions of this act, or of the act to which this is an amendment, shall give the opposite party notice, in writing, of the time and place, when and where, the same will be taken, as well as of the name of the witness or witnesses to be examined, and of the name of an officer before whom the same will be taken. The notice shall be personally served upon the opposite party, or upon any agent or attorney of his authorized by him to take testimony or cross-examine witnesses in the matter of such contest, if by the use of reasonable diligence, such personal service can be made the service may be made by leaving a duplicate of the notice at the usual place of abode of the opposite party. The notice shall be served so as to allow the opposite party sufficient time by the usual route of travel to attend, and one day for preparation, exclusive of Sundays and the day of service. And the taking of the testimony may, if so stated in the notice, be adjourned from day to day. The notice, with the proof of acknowledgment of the service thereof, shall be attached to the disposition when completed. The party notified as aforesaid, his agent or attorney, may if see fit, select an officer (having authority to take depositions in such cases) to officiate, with the officer named in the notice in the taking of the depositions; and if both such officers attend, the deposition shall be taken before them both, sitting together, and be certified by them both. But if only one of such officers attend, the depositions may be taken before and certified by him alone. It shall be competent for the parties, their agents, or attorneys authorized to act in the premises, by consent in writing, to take depositions without notice; and it shall also be competent for them, by such written consent, to take depositions (whether upon or without notice) before any officer or officers authorized to take depositions in common law, or cival actions, or in chancery, by either the laws of the United States or of the State in which the same may be taken, and to waive proof of the official character of such officer or officers. Any written consent given as aforesaid shall be returned with the depositions; and ever such officer so chosen by the parties, their agents or attorneys, and officiating, shall have all the powers in the premises that are conferred by the act to which this is an amendment upon the officers named therein. At the taking of any deposition under this act, or the act in which this is an amendment, either party may appear and act in person, or by agent or attorney.

SEC. 4. All officers taking testimony to be used in a contested election case, whether by deposition or otherwise, shall, when the taking of the same is completed, and without unnecessary delay, certify the same, and carefully seal and immediately forward the same, by mail, addressed to the clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States, Washington, D. C.; and shall also endorse upon the envelope containing such deposition or testimony the name of the case in which it is taken, together with the name of the party in whose behalf it is taken, and shall subscribe such endorsement. Upon the written request of either party the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall open any deposition at any time after he shall have received the same, and he may furnish either party with a copy thereof.

Approved, January 10, 1873.

[RESOLUTION OF GENERAL NATURE—No. 1.]

JOINT RESOLUTION tendering the thanks of Congress to Captain David Ritchie, commanding the revenue steamer "Moccasin," and the officers and men under his command.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the thanks of Congress are due, and are hereby tendered, to Captain David Ritchie, commanding the revenue steamer "Moccasin," and to the officers and men under his command, for their heroic and humane action in saving the lives of forty-two human beings, and rescuing seventeen dead bodies from the wreck of the steamer "Metis," on the waters of Long Island sound, on the morning of the thirty-first of August, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

Approved, January 34, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 13.]

AN ACT to authorize the examination of certain banks.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Comptroller of the Currency, in addition to the powers now conferred upon him by law for the examination of national banks, is hereby further authorized, whenever he may deem it useful, to cause examination to be made into the condition of any bank in the District of Columbia organized under act of Congress. The Comptroller at his discretion, may report to Congress the results of such examination. The expense necessarily incurred in the execution of this act shall be paid out of any appropriation made by Congress for special bank examinations.

Approved, January 20, 1863.

[GENERAL N TURE—No. 17.]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate a national military and naval asylum for the relief of the totally disabled officers and men of the volunteer forces of the United States," approved March twenty-one, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the enate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress ass-mbled, That the said act be so amended that wherever the word "asylum" occurs therein the word "home" shall be inserted instead thereof.

SEC. 2. That the act approved March twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, entitled "An act for the relief of maimed and destitute soldiers," shall be construed to extend to all soldiers who have been or are in the national asylum, so as to give to each one a suit of clothing or its equivalent in clothing, from the stock on hand in the Quartermaster's department; and that Frederick Smythe, of New Hampshire, Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, and Thomas G. Osborn, of Illinois, shall be managers of said corporation.

Approved, January 23, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 6.]

AN ACT to amend the one hundred and thirty-third section of an act approved June eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, entitled "An act to revise, consolidate and amend the statutes relating to the Post Office Department."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled That section one hundred and thirty-three of the act entitled "An act to revise, consolidate, and amend the statutes relating to the Post Office Department," approved June 8th 1872, be so amended as to authorize the transmission by mail packages of seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, and scions of any weight, for each of such packages, not exceeding four pounds, at a rate of postage of one cent for each two ounces or fractions of an ounce of such package or packages: Provided, That all mail matter of the third class must be prepaid in full, postage stamps at the office of mailing.

Approved, January 9, 1763.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 9.]

AN ACT to amend section twelve of an act entitled "An act to authorize the appointment of shipping-commissioners," &c., approved June 7th 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section twelve of the act entitled "An act to authorize the appointment of shipping commissioners," &c., approved June 7th 1872, be amended by adding to said section the following proviso: "Provided further, That this section shall not apply to masters of vessels when engaged in trade between the United States and the British North American possessions, or the West India islands, or the Republic of Mexico."

Approved, January 15, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 10.]

AN ACT to prevent certain officers of the United States and Territories from practising as attorneys or solicitors in courts of the United States in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no clerk, assistant or deputy clerk, of any territorial district, or circuit court, or of the Court of Claims, or the Supreme Court of the United States, or marshal or deputy marshal of the United States within the district for which he is appointed, shall act as a solicitor, proctor, attorney, or counsel in any cause depending in either of said courts, or in any district for which he is acting as such officer.

SEC. 2. That whosoever shall violate any provision of this act shall be stricken from the roll of attorneys by the court upon complaint, upon which the respondent shall have due notice, and be heard in his defence; and in the case of a marshal or deputy marshal so acting, he shall be recommended by the court for dismissal from office.

Approved, January 16, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 11.]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act relating to members of Congress, heads of Departments, and other officers of the Government," approved June 11th 1864.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of an act entitled "An act relating to members of Congress, heads of Departments, and other officers of the government," approved June 11th 1864, be so extended as to apply in all respects to Delegates from the Territories and the District or Territory of Columbia.

Approved, January 16, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 12.]

AN ACT to fix the compensation of gaugers and measures at the port of Boston.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the compensation of gaugers and measurers at the port of Boston shall be the same as provided for the same class of officers at the port of New York under the existing laws.

Approved, January 18, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 19.]

AN ACT transferring the control of certain territorial penitentiaries to the several Territories in which the same are located.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the act entitled "An act in relation to certain territorial penitentiaries," approved January 10th 1871, placing the penitentaries in the Territories of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming and Colorado under the care and control of the respective United States marshals for said Territories, is hereby repealed, and the care and custody of said penitentaries, and the personal property thereunto belonging, and the use and occupation thereof, are hereby transferred to said Territories, respectively, until otherwise ordered by the Attorney General: Provided, That the legal title to said property shall continue to vest in the United States: And provided further, That said Territories shall keep and maintain, in the penitentaries hereby transferred to their custody and control, all persons convicted in said respective Territories of violations of the laws of the United States, and sentenced to imprisonment therefore, and all persons held to answer for alleged violations of the laws of the United States in said respective Territories, at the rate and price, to be paid by the United States out of the judiciary fund, of one dollar per day for each person so imprisoned.

SEC. 2. That immediately after the passage of this act the Attorney General of the United States shall cause to be transfered to the proper authorities of the Territories of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming and Colorado, the penitentaries and personal property connected therewith situated in each of said Territories, respectively.

Approved, January 24, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 20.]

AN ACT to fix the time for holding the annual session of the Supreme Court of the United States and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act the annual session of the Supreme Court of the United States shall commence on the second Monday of October in each year, and all actions, suits, appeals, recognizances, processes, writs, and proceedings whatever, pending or which may be pending in said court, or returnable thereto, shall have a day therein, and be heard, tried, proceeded with, and decided, in like manner as if the time of holding said sessions had not been hereby altered.

Approved, January 24, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 21.]

AN ACT to authorize the President to appoint Fredrick E. Upton, of Bath, Maine, a master in the navy of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint Fredrick E. Upton, of Bath, Maine, a master in the United States Navy, with the grade in his rank that he held at the date of leaving the United States service.

Approved, January 27, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 15.]

AN ACT establishing post-routes in the State of Maine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following be established as post-reads:

Maine: From East Baldwin, via North Baldwin, Sebago, and South Bridgeton to Bridgeton; from Gray Depot to Gray Corner, in the county of Cumberland.

Approved, January 23, 1873.

POSTAL CONVENTION
BETWEEN
THE UNITED STATES AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

The undersigned, being thereunto duly authorized by their respective governments, have agreed upon the following articles, establishing and regulating the exchange of correspondence between the United States of America and Newfoundland:

Article 1.—There shall be an exchange of mails between the United States of America and Newfoundland by such means of transportation as are now, or shall hereafter be, established with the approval of the respective Post Departments of the two countries, comprising letters, newspapers, books, printed matter of every kind, and patterns or samples of merchandise originating in either country and addressed to and deliverable in the other country.

Article 2.—The post offices of Boston and New York shall be the exchange offices on the side of the United States, and the post office of St. John's shall be the sole office of exchange on the side of Newfoundland, for all mails transmitted between the two countries under this arrangement; and all mail matter transmitted in either direction between the respective offices of exchange, shall be forwarded in closed bags or pouches under seal, addressed to the corresponding exchange office. Each mail shall be accompained by a letter or post bill, showing in separate columns the number of letters, newspapers and other articles embraced therein, and the postages thereon.

Article 3.—No accounts shall be kept between the Post Departments of the two countries upon the international correspondence written or printed exchanged between them but each Department shall retain to its own use all the postage which is collected thereon.

The single rate of international letter postage, in full, to destination, shall be six cents on each letter weighing half an ounce (15grams) or less and an additional rate of six cents for each additional weight of an ounce (15 grams) or fraction thereof, the prepayment of which shall be compulsory at the office of mailing in either country.

The post office of Newfoundland shall levy and collect to its own use a postage charge of two cents on each newspaper mailed in Newfoundland and addressed to the United States, and the established rates of domestic postage chargeable in Newfoundland, on pamphlets, periodicals, books, or other articles of printed matter, and patterns or samples of merchandise addressed to or received from the United States.

Every international letter or newspaper shall be plainly stamped with the words "Paid all," in red ink, by the dispatching office of exchange, and shall be delivered free of any charge whatever in the country of destination.

Newspapers and all other kinds of printed matter, shall be subject to the laws and regulations of each country, respectively, in regard to their liability to be rated with letter postage when containing written matter, or for any other cause specified in said laws and regulations, as well as in regard to their liability to customs duty under the revenue laws.

Article 4.—The two Post Departments shall establish by agreement, and in conformity with arrangements in force at the time, the conditions upon which the two offices may reciprocally exchange in open mails the correspondence originating in or destined to other foreign countries to which they may respectively serve as intermediaries.

Either country forwarding or receiving such correspondence through the open mails of the other, shall account to such other country for such postage rates as are chargeable thereon, for exterior service, by its laws and regulations, or the requirements of its foreign postal arrangements.

Article 5.—The two Post Departments may by mutual agreement, provided for the transmission of registered letters in the mails exchanged between the two countries, and may settle by agreement between them all measures of detail and arrangements required for carrying this convention into execution, and may modify the same in like manner, from time to time, as the exigencies of the service may require.

Article 6.—Dead letters which cannot be delivered from whatever cause, shall be mutually returned without charge monthly or more frequently, as the regulations of the respective offices will permit.

Article 7.—This convention shall come into operation the first day of December 1872, and shall be terminable at any time on a notice, by either party, for six months.

Done in duplicate and signed at Washington the twentieth day of November, and at Saint John's the thirteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy two.

[SEAL.] J. W. MARSHALL,
Acting Postmaster General.
[SEAL.] JOHN DELANY,
Postmaster General.

I hereby approve the foregoing convention, and in testimony thereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, *Secretary of State.*
WASHINGTON, November 20, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 18.]

AN ACT to abolish the grades of admiral and vice-admiral in the navy of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That vacancies occuring in the grades of admiral and vice-admiral, in the navy of the United States, shall not be filled by promotion, or in any other manner whatever; and that when the offices of said grades shall become vacant, the grade itself shall cease to exist.

Approved, January 24, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 16.]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to amend the fifth section of an act entitled 'An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts,' approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, so as to extend the time within which the provisions of said act shall be accepted and such colleges established," approved July twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the time within which the several States may comply with the provisions of the act of July twen y-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-six entitled "An act to amend the fifth section of an act entitled 'An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts,' approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, so as to extend the time within which the provisions of said act shall be accepted and such colleges established," is hereby extended so that the States which have not complied with the provisions of said acts in establishing colleges shall have the period of two years, after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, within which to provide at least one college, as described in the fourth section of an act entitled "An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts," approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

Approved, January 24, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 14.

AN ACT regulating the compensation of the members and officers of the legislative assemblies of the several Territories of the United States, and limiting the duration of the sessions of said assemblies.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sessions of the legislative assemblies of the several Territories of the United States shall be limited to forty days' duration.

SEC. 2. That the members of each branch of said legislatures shall receive a compensation of six dollars per day during the sessions herein provided for, and they shall receive such mileage as now provided by law: Provided, That the president of the council and the speaker of the house of representatives shall each receive a compensation of ten dollars per day, and that the additional officers of each branch of said legislative assemblies shall consist of one chief clerk, one enrolling clerk, one engrossing clerk, one sergeant-at-arms, one door-keeper, one messenger, and one watchman, who shall receive a compensation of five dollars per day during the sessions.

SEC. 3. That from and after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, the annual salaries of the governors of the several Territories of the United States shall be three thousand five hundred dollars, and the salaries of the secretaries of said Territories shall be two thousand five hundred dollars each.

SEC. 4. That the provisions of this act shall not apply to the District of Columbia, Provided, That no law of any territorial legislature shall be made or enforced by which any officer of a Territory herein provided for, or the officers or members of any territorial legislature, shall be paid any compensation other than that provided by the laws of the United States.

Approved, January 23, 1873.

[RESOLUTION OF GENERAL NATURE—No. 2.]

JOINT RESOLUTION to enable the people of the United States to participate in the advantages of the international exposition to be held at Vienna in eighteen hundred ane seventy-three.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in order to enable the people of the United States to participate in the advantages of the international exhibition of the products of agriculture, manufactures, and the fine arts, to be held at Vienna in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-three, there be, and hereby is, appropriated, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the purpose herein specified, which sum shall be expended under the direction of the Secretary of State: Provided, That the President be authorized to appoint a number of practical artisans, not exceeding eight, and of scientific men not exceeding seven, who shall attend said exhibition and report their doings and observations to him, and whose actual and reasonable expenses, not to exceed one thousand dollars each, shall be paid from such fund; and the President be further authorized to appoint a number of honorary commissioners, not to exceed one hundred, who shall receive no pay for their expenses or otherwise: And provided further, That no person so appointed shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in any article exhibited for competition: And provided, That not more than fifty thousand dollars shall be expended for salaries and expenses of all persons receiving appointments to places authorized in this resolution, and not more than five thousand dollars shall be paid for salary and expenses to any one person.

SEC. 2. That the governors of the several States be, and they are hereby requested to invite the patriotic people of their respective States to assist in the proper representation of the handiwork of the artisans, and the prolific sources of material wealth with which our land is blessed; and to take such further measures as may be necessary to diffuse a knowledge of the proposed exhibition, and to secure to their respective States the advantages which it promises.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to transmit to Congress a detailed statement of the expenditures which may have been incurred under the provisions of this resolution.

Approved, February 14, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 24.]

AN ACT making an appropriation to defray the expenses of the American and British claims commission, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of one hundred and thirteen thousand five hundred dollars are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, to defray the expenses on the part of the United States of the mixed commission on American and British claims, appointed under the the twelfth article of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, signed May eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

SEC. 2. For payment of Contractors for stone work, and other employes, on the post-office and court-house in New York city, five hundred thousand dollars.

Approved, February 5, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 22.]

AN ACT to abolish the franking privilege.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the franking privilege be, and the same hereby is, abolished from and after the first day of July, anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and that thenceforth all official correspondence, of whatever nature, and other mailable matter sent from or addressed to any officer of the government or person now authorized to frank such matter, shall be chargable with the same rates of postage as may be lawfully imposed upon like matter sent by or addressed to other persons: Provided, That no compensation or allowance shall now or hereafter be made to Senators, Members, and Delegates of the House of Representatives on account of postage.

Approved, January 31, 1873.

FOR SALE.

The undersigned has on hand at Petersburg, prime Cloverseed, Plaster, Fish, Salt and Coal, highest cash price paid for all kinds of grain.

JOHN ROSS.

meh26-3mos.

STAGE LINE

From Spruce Creek to Centre Hall, every day, (except Sunday), leaving Spruce Creek at 9 o'clock, A. M., and returning at 3 o'clock, P. M.

jauy,-7 15[o H. McMANIGILL.

Furniture and Upholstery.

J. E. SMUCKER. PHILIP BRWON.

SMUCKER & BROWN

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS OF FURNITURE.

They beg leave to inform the trade and public generally, that they employ the largest number of hands, and the largest Factory and Stock of Furniture in Central Pennsylvania. They manufacture all kinds of Parlor, Sitting-room, Chamber Suits and Kitchen Furniture.

We propose to and will sell, to the trade and public as cheap as they can purchase anywhere in the State. Steam Furniture Factory, Nos. 613, 615, 617 and 619, Mifflin street. Office and Sale Rooms, Nos. 617½ and 618, Penn street.

May14,'73-1y.

TO FURNITURE BUYERS.

If you want to save 10 to 15 per cent. don't fail to go to the large

NEW FURNITURE STORE,

Just opened by

BROWN & TYHURST,

At No. 525, HILL Street, HUNTINGDON, PA.

They have just returned from a trip among the *wholesale* manufacturers, of the different kinds of furniture, Mattresses, &c., buying at exceedingly low prices FOR CASH. They are also manufacturing such kinds of furniture as it will pay best to make here; and they wish it understood, that those who buy from them, will get bargains, as they intend to sell *low for cash*, and will not have to charge bad debts of worthless customers, to cash buyers' goods. Go and see their PARLOR SUITS and new styles of COTTAGE and FRENCH CHAMBER SUITS, CHAIRS of all kinds, LOUNGES, TABLES, &c.

☞ Housekeepers will have the convenience of a large Furniture Store, Carpet Store and Hardware Store, all in the same building. ☜

March26,1873-3mos.

UPHOLSTERING GOODS.

Comprising in addition to our usual stock, a magnificent assortment of novelties, manufactured exclusively for ourselves, which, for variety, effectiveness and style are superior to any previous offering in this class of goods.

WALRAVEN,

719 *CHESTNUT STREET,*

PHILADELPHIA.

apr2-3mos.

Miscellaneous.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS
at the Cheap Store of
NICHOLAS C. DECKER,
One door east of the Washington Hotel.

I have just received a large stock of Ladies' elegant Dress Goods, Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods, Boots Shoes, Hats and Caps, of all kinds, in endless variety, for ladies, gentlemen, misses and children,

CLOTHING,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,

Coffee, Teas of all kinds, best and common Syrups, Spices, &c. Tobacco and Segars, wholesale and retail.

These goods will be sold as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other house in town. "Quick sales and small profits," is my motto.

Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same, apr2-1y.

SHOULD THIS MEET THE EYE

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apr23,'73-6m.

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Two hundred and fifty dollars reward for the name of any warranted preparation for Rheumatism and Neuralgia sold under a similar legal guarantee, setting forth the exact number of bottles to cure or return the amount paid for same to the patient in case of failure to cure. A full description of cases requiring guarantee must be forwarded by letter to Philadelphia. The guarantee, signed and stating quantity of cures, will be returned by mail, with advice and instructions, without any charge. Address all letters to DR. FITLER, No. 45 South 4th street. No other Remedy is offered on such terms. Get a circular on the various forms of Rheumatism, also Blank aplications for guarantee, gratis of the special agent, JOHN READ, Huntingdon, Pa. [sept.11,'72-1y

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Travellers' Guide.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Winter Arrangement.

On and after Sunday, April 13, 1873, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. ACCOM.	MAIL		STATIONS.	DOWN TRAINS. ACCOM	MAIL
P. M.	A. M.			A. M.	P. M.
LE 5 50	LE 7 45		Huntingdon	AR 8 25	AR 4 00
5 55	7 50		Long Siding	8 20	3 55
6 10	8 05		McConnellstown	8 10	3 45
6 20	8 17		Pleasant Grove	8 02	3 35
6 35	8 30		Marklesburg	7 45	3 20
6 50	8 45		Coffee Run	7 32	3 06
7 00	8 55		Rough and Ready	7 23	2 59
7 10	9 05		Cove	7 13	2 48
7 13	9 08		Fishers Summit	7 10	2 45
7 22	9 22		Saxton	6 49	2 25
7 50	9 49		Riddlesburg	6 35	2 10
8 00	9 47		Hopewell	6 22	2 01
8 15	10 02		Pipers Run	6 05	1 47
8 25	10 09		Brallier's Siding	5 57	1 40
8 32	10 20		Tatesville	5 48	1 32
8 39	10 22		B Run Siding	5 42	1 27
8 45	10 30		Everett	5 35	1 20
8 50	10 40		Mount Dallas	5 30	1 15
9 20	11 08		BEDFORD	5 00	12 44

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE 9 25	LE 7 35		Saxton	2 15	AR 6 45
9 40	7 50		Coalmont	2 00	6 30
9 45	7 55		Crawford	1 55	6 25
9 55	8 05		Dudley	1 45	6 15
AR 10 5	8 25		Broad Top City	1 25	5 55

G. F. GAGE, Supt.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

Summer Arrangement.

WESTWARD. MAIL	CINCINNATI EXPRESS	PASSENGER WAY	MIXED TRAIN	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. HARRISBURG ACCOM.	MAIL	PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS
P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
5 07	2 58	11 33	10 41	N. Hamilton	1002	4 54	11 59
5 14	3 03	11 40	10 51	Mt. Union	9 55	4 46	11 53
5 22	3 09	11 48	11 10	Mapleton	9 47	4 38	11 47
5 31	3 15	11 56	11 26	Mill Creek	9 41	4 20	11 40
5 45	3 25	12 10	11 50	HUNTINGDON	9 29	4 15	11 29
6 03	3 40	12 31	12 20	Petersburg	9 16	4 00	11 16
6 12	3 48	12 42	12 32	Barree	9 09	3 51	11 09
6 19	3 54	12 50	12 40	Spruce Creek	9 03	3 45	11 04
6 33	4 05	1 07	1 00	Birmingham	8 50	3 31	10 54
6 49	4 12	1 14	1 08	Tyrone	8 40	3 23	10 49
6 54	4 20	1 26	1 22	Tipton	8 30	3 13	10 42
7 00	4 25	1 33	1 30	Fostoria	8 25	3 07	10 37
7 05	4 28	1 38	1 36	Bell's Mills	8 22	3 03	10 34
7 25	4 46	2 00	2 00	Altoona	8 05	2 45	10 20
P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.

The East Line West